

P.O. Box 40

Telegraphic Address : "HORTUS"

General Catalogue of

HORTON'S PEDIGREE FRUIT TREES

Ornamental Plants

Shade Trees

Hedging, etc.

THOS. HORTON, LTD.

Premier Nurseries

Hastings and at Pahiatua

PREMIER NURSERIES

HASTINGS AND PAHIATUA



FOREWORD

To our Friends and Clients,—



WE have much pleasure in placing before you our New Catalogue of Trees and Plants, and in tendering you our best thanks for your esteemed patronage, we are gratified that our efforts to give satisfaction have met with general success, as evidenced by a continuance of a satisfactory volume of business.

It will be our aim to provide the Best Selection of Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, but, although we have adopted the slogan:—"Hortons' Trees Grow," we cannot guarantee in every case that there will be no failures, as droughts, heavy winds or rain, carelessness in planting, or other causes over which we have no control, may operate against absolute success in transplanting. Our Trees are grown and packed in such a manner that, with proper care after receipt of same, there should be practically no risk of failures.

We are prepared at all times to give information on any matters pertaining to Horticulture, and we invite anyone interested to visit our Nurseries at Hastings and Pahiatua and see the growing stock. The Nurseries are examined regularly by a responsible officer of the Agricultural Department, and a copy of our clean certificate may be obtained on request.

Again thanking you for past favours, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of your patronage and recommendation of our stock to your friends.

We are,

Sincerely and gratefully yours,

THOS. HORTON, LIMITED.

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "HORTUS," Hastings.

Postal Addresses: P.O. Box 40, Hastings.

Premier Nurseries, Pahiatua.

Terms, Conditions, etc.

WE believe that all trees, plants, seeds, bulbs, tubers and roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale, but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, we give no undertaking that such trees, plants, seeds, bulbs, tubers, or roots will correspond with the description under which they are sold, and we make all sales subject to this condition. We further give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality, or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are at once to be returned to us, and any money paid to us will be refunded.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.—Our trees are budded or grafted from Bearing Trees as far as possible, and every care and precaution is exercised to have them true to name; still, with all our caution, mistakes are liable to be made, but we hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees and other stock that may prove untrue to label, free of charge; or to refund the amount paid. It is mutually understood and agreed to between purchasers and ourselves, however, that our Guarantee of Genuineness shall, in no case, make us liable for any sum greater than that originally paid us for such trees, etc., that prove untrue. If Purchasers do not accept the goods on the above terms, they must be returned to us within ten days.

Unknown Correspondents are respectfully requested to forward cash with their orders, or reference to any well-known Hastings or Pahiatua business man. Always order early and secure the attendant advantages. All goods are delivered free at the Railway Station and carriers' offices at Hastings or Pahiatua, after receiving receipt for which our responsibility cases, and the goods travel at the risk and expense of the purchaser.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF SENDER.—Please write plainly your name and address, and the route by which the goods are to be sent.

INVOICES are sent with the goods, and complaints much reach us within 14 days of date of delivery, or they will not be recognised.

We should esteem it a great favour if customers would forward cash with order for small amounts, so as to save extra work in booking.

TERMS AND DISCOUNT.—Our fullest term of credit is three months from date of invoice, and without discount. A discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (6d. in the £) is allowed off the total amount of invoice on all goods paid for by cash within one month from date of invoice, if sold at catalogue prices. When special quotations are made no discount is allowed. Ten per cent. interest will be charged on overdue accounts.

The prices quoted in this catalogue are for ordinary size trees. We have many extra large specimen trees of some varieties, which we can offer at higher prices, a list of which can be supplied on application.

As a Final Word, we wish our customers to remember that it is our desire to please all who deal with us, and if any mistakes occur they are wholly unintentional, and will be promptly rectified as soon as we are informed of them. We should like to hear the result of every package sent out.

PLEASE NOTE.—The Nurseries are strictly closed for business on Sundays.



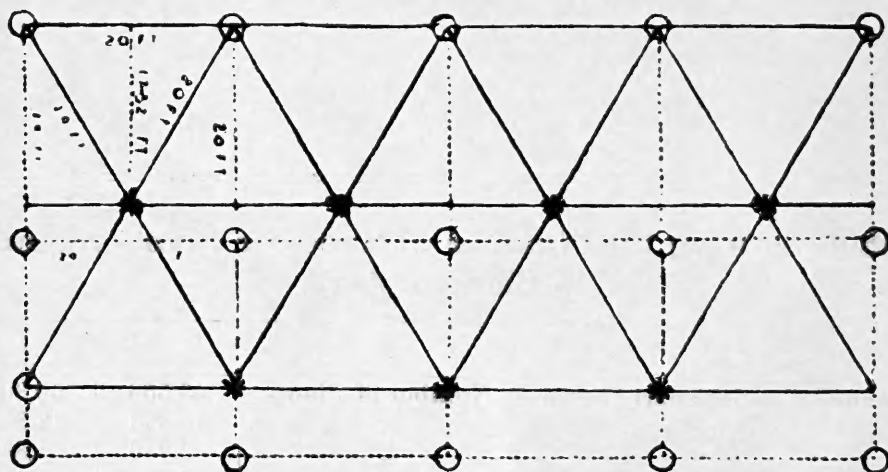
Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants required to Plant an Acre.

DISTANCE APART					SQUARE METHOD	Equilateral Triangle Method.
Distance,	1 foot apart each way, Number of Plants				43,560	50,300
"	2 feet	"	"	"	10,890	12,575
"	3	"	"	"	4,840	5,889
"	4	"	"	"	2,722	3,143
"	5	"	"	"	1,742	2,011
"	6	"	"	"	1,210	1,397
"	7	"	"	"	888	1,025
"	8	"	"	"	680	785
"	9	"	"	"	537	620
"	10	"	"	"	435	502
"	12	"	"	"	302	348
"	14	"	"	"	222	256
"	15	"	"	"	193	222
"	16	"	"	"	170	196
"	18	"	"	"	134	154
"	20	"	"	"	109	125
"	25	"	"	"	69	79
"	30	"	"	"	48	55
"	35	"	"	"	35	40
"	40	"	"	"	27	31

Table showing Number of Plants in Distances from 1 to 100 feet apart, used for Planting Hedges, Windbreaks, Shade Trees, etc.

Distance Apart	No. per Mile	Distance Apart	No. per Mile	Distance Apart	No. per Mile
1 foot	5,280	15 feet	352	60 feet	88
2 feet	2,640	20 "	264	65 "	81
3 "	1,760	25 "	211	70 "	75
4 "	1,320	30 "	176	75 "	70
5 "	1,056	35 "	151	80 "	66
6 "	880	40 "	132	85 "	62
7 "	754	45 "	117	90 "	58
8 "	660	50 "	105	95 "	55
9 "	586	55 "	96	100 "	52
10 "	528				

THE SQUARE AND EQUILATERAL METHOD.



INSECT PESTS AND THEIR REMEDIES



WOOLLY APHIS.—For Winter treatment, spray well with Emulsified Red Oil, 1 in 10. For Summer treatment spray with Black Leaf 40, 1 in 800, adding about 3lbs. of Sunlight Soap to each 100 gallons.

CODLIN MOTH.—Use Arsenate of Lead. Commence spraying when petals have fallen, filling the calyx, and continue spraying every three weeks thereafter. Powdered Arsenate of Lead should be mixed 2lbs. to every 100 gallons of water, and Paste Arsenate, 2lbs. to 60 gallons of water.

BLACK SPOT ON APPLE AND PEAR.—Spray with Bordeaux Mixture. The first spraying should be given before the bursting of the buds, winter strength, 6lbs. blue-stone, 4 lbs. lime, 40 gallons of water (6-4-40) the second, just before the flower buds open, Summer strength, 4-4-40; the third, when the fruit is formed; a fourth may be given about a fortnight later in moist climates.

SCALY BLIGHT.—For Winter treatment, spray well with Emulsified Red Oil, 1 in 10.

RED SPIDER AND MITES.—Winter treatment: Spray with Red Oil, 1 in 10. In Summer spray with Lime Sulphur Powder, 2lbs. to 100 gallons of water, or 1 gallon Liquid Lime Sulphur, to 100 gallons water.

SLUG OR LEECH OF PEAR, PLUM, AND CHERRY.—1lb. Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water. Spray at intervals of four weeks, during the summer months.

PEACH CURL AND OTHER FUNGUS DISEASES.—Spray with Bordeaux Mixture, first, before the bursting of the bud, with Winter strength solution; second, with a weak solution (Summer strength), just before the flower buds open.

SAN JOSE SCALE.—Winter spraying of Red Oil, 1 in 10, or Lime Sulphur Powder, 2lb. to 100 gallons water in Summer, or Liquid as for Red Spider.

GREEN APHIS ON ROSES.—Spray with Gishurst Compound, or Katakilla preparation. Both are good, and directions for use are given with each package.

SCALE ON CITRUS FRUITS.—Spray with Emulsified Red Oil, 1 in 20, in Winter and late Spring.

SCALE ON HEDGING, such as Euonymus, etc.—Spray with Emulsified Red Oil, 1 in 20, as occasion requires.

CATERPILLAR ON TOMATOES.—Spray with Arsenate of Lead, 2lbs. of Paste or Powder to 100 gallons of water.

TOMATO LEAF BLIGHT.—Spray every three weeks after planting with Bordeaux Mixture, 4-4-40. If fresh Bordeaux Powder is used, mix 1lb. with 12 gallons of water.

POTATO BLIGHT.—As soon as the blight appears, spray with Bordeaux Mixture, 4-4-40, or with Bordeaux Powder (fresh) as for Tomato Leaf Blight.

HINTS TO INTENDING PLANTERS.



Careful Planting, Regular Cultivation, and Proper Pruning and Spraying make for Success in the Life of Tree.

TIME TO PLANT.

Trees can be successfully planted from May 20th to September, but in the drier parts the earlier the planting the better, whereas in cold, wet situations the late planting gives the best results.

TREATMENT OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.

On receipt of trees unpack immediately, and heel them carefully in to avoid exposure of roots. This is done by digging a trench, putting the trees in singly or in small handfuls, covering the roots well with loose soil. If roots are dry, drench them thoroughly with water before heeling in, but do not let trees stand in water, as is often done.

Before planting fruit trees examine the roots carefully. Cut off all bruised or broken parts.

PLANTING.

Where land is thoroughly tilled the tree-holes need be but little larger than necessary to receive the roots without cramping them; throw the top soil on one side, and the lower on the other. In planting fill in the good top soil round the roots; when these are covered, tramp them firmly, then fill in the surface, but leave it light and loose. The method of digging large holes in untilled land and planting trees is a bad one, as holes generally become waterlogged and the roots decay, thereby causing the death of the tree.

Oranges and Evergreens benefit, if planted late in dry weather, by a good watering just as the roots are covered; then, when the water has soaked in, finish filling the hole, but do not tramp the soil.

Trees should be planted no deeper than they grew in the nursery rows. The soil mark can be easily distinguished on the trees.

After Fruit Trees have been planted it is necessary to prune the tops well back, in order to ultimately form a low-headed vase-shaped tree. As a general rule, the first years' pruning should consist of removing from two-thirds to three-fourths of the young wood, being careful to prune to an outside bud. Many failures occur, particularly in Peaches and Nectarines, through not cutting the tops well back after planting.

It is always best to cut the leaves off Citrus Trees and other evergreen Fruit

Trees before planting, especially if they have travelled any distance. If the leaves are allowed to remain on they take up a good deal of sap moisture, and cause the branches to wither to a greater or less extent while waiting for the roots to provide more sap for their sustenance.

To obtain successful results, be sure to cultivate your ground. The frequency of cultivation should be measured, not by days, but by the condition of the soil. It should be done often enough to keep the weeds down. In dry weather the hoe should be kept going breaking the surface of the ground in order to admit the air, which is just as necessary as moisture to the life of the tree or plant.

PRUNING HINTS.



In pruning **PLUMS** remember that they produce their fruit on small natural spurs, which are situated at the ends and along the sides of the bearing shoots from one year up to four or five years old. In most varieties branches are two years old before they carry a crop, and the same branches and spurs will continue in bearing for a number of years. It may be taken as a general guide that the longer the wood of any variety takes to come into bearing the longer it will remain fruitful.

CHERRY trees in general produce their fruit upon small spurs or studs, from half an inch to two inches in length, which proceed from two, three, or four-year-old wood. New spurs will continue to shoot out right up to the extremities of the branches, and this should be remembered when pruning. Except in situations where the Cherry tree grows very grossly, it is as well to use the knife very sparingly on any branch for the development of which there is room.

The **APPLE** and **PEAR** bear their fruit

upon small terminal and lateral spurs, or short, robust shoots, which spring from the young branches of two or more years' growth. The terminal fruit buds are the first to appear and the first to bear, and of all trees in cultivation the fruit wood of the apple remains in bearing for the greatest number of years.

The **PEACH** and the **NECTARINE** bear their fruit on the young wood of the previous year's growth, the blossoms rising immediately from the bud. The same shoot seldom bears in the second year, except a casual fruit or two on adventitious spurs, which appear towards its base. In pruning this tree, therefore, the whole aim must be to secure a succession of yearling wood. This cannot be too strongly understood by beginners, who are too apt to leave wood which is really past bearing, in the hope that it will carry one or two more crops.

The **APRICOT** bears its fruit much after the style of the plum, but the spurs are longer and not, as a rule, so closely set on the branches.





Fruit Trees



IN raising our Premier Fruit Trees we use as a foundation tested and proved stocks only, and these are worked from wood obtained from tested fruiting trees.

PRICES OF FRUIT TREES.

Apples, Almonds, Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, Plums (English and Japanese), and Quinces.

SPECIAL GRADE:—3/- each, 33/- per dozen, £12/10/- per 100.

COMMERCIAL GRADE:—2/6 each, 27/- per dozen, £10 per 100.

Special quotations to Fruitgrowers' Association for Commercial Grade. Prices on application.

The varieties in each section printed in capitals are those selected by the Conference of Horticultural Experts and Fruitgrowers as being especially suitable for export and local market purposes.

APPLES.

ALL our Apples are budded or grafted on blight-proof stocks. Varieties which are wholly immune from Woolly Aphis are specially mentioned as blight-proof, all other kinds require spraying to keep the branches clean.

We have reduced our list of Apples to include only those varieties which we can recommend for orchard and home use. These have been tested in our experimental orchard, and have proved themselves worthy of inclusion in our list.

EXPLANATION OF DESCRIPTIVE COLUMNS.

- 1st, **USE**—C signifies Culinary purposes, D for dessert. When both the letters are given, the variety is good for either purpose.
- 2nd, **SIZE**—1 signifies large—that is, when the fruit is over 3½ inches in diameter; 2, medium, over 2½ inches and under 3½ inches in diameter; 3 small, 2½ inches and under in diameter.
- 3rd, **SEASON**—A. Autumn, S. Summer, W. Winter.

- | | | |
|----|-----|--|
| D | 2 W | Adams' Pearmain. —Conical, greenish yellow, streaked with red and russet. A valuable dessert variety. |
| D | 2 A | Albany Beauty. —A highly-coloured Gravenstein. Skin, when ripe, clear waxen yellow, splashed and striped with lively crimson all over. Tree hardy and prolific. |
| C | 1 W | Alfriston. —Oblong, angular, green; firm and acid. Of first quality. |
| D | 3 A | American Golden Russet. —Pale yellow, with russet. One of the finest flavoured dessert apples. |
| C | 1 W | Ballarat Seedling. —Conical, green, with bright red cheek, and russety towards base. A grand apple. |
| D | 3 S | Beauty of Bath. —First early dessert apple, beautifully striped and spotted with crimson. Has a brisk, sub-acid flavour. |
| D | 2 W | Boston Russet. —Roundish, flattened, greenish russet. A good keeper. |
| D | 2 W | Brighton. —Best described as a blight-proof Dougherty; fruit well coloured and long keeping, and of good flavoured; less "woody" than Dougherty. |
| CD | 1 W | Carlton. —Blight-proof; fruit very large; yellow, striped and suffused with carmine. |
| CD | 2 S | Cellini. —Conical; greenish yellow, streaked with red; soft, acid, and of first quality. A great cropper, even on young trees. |

- C 2 W **CLEOPATRA**.—Oblong, bright green, yellow when ripe. A good export variety; but succeeds only in warm, dry districts.
- CD 2 W **Cliff's Seedling**.—Fruit large, juicy, with brisk sub-acid flavour; blight-proof.
- D 2 A **COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN**.—Round, inclined to conical; greenish-yellow, streaked with red and russet. One of the best dessert varieties in cultivation.
- D 2 W **DELICIOUS**.—Conical; skin thickly streaked crimson; fruit juicy, of most exquisite flavour. One of the most popular dessert varieties. Tree a prolific bearer.
- D 2 W **Democrat**.—Dark red all over; good flavour; splendid keeper, prolific bearer. Very late.
- D 3 S **Devonshire Quarrendon**.—Flat, dark red, good quality. Tree very hardy.
- D 2 W **DOUGHERTY**.—A handsome apple, of good flavour; late. Tree heavy bearer. A great favourite in parts of Auckland and Hawke's Bay Provinces.
- CD 2 W **DUNN'S FAVOURITE** (syn. "Munroe's Favourite, "Ohinemuri").—Clear yellow, sometimes with reddish cheek; flesh white and firm. A good keeper and one of the best for export purposes.
- D 1 W **Edward Lippiatt**.—Blight-proof, roundish; yellow streaked with red; flesh white, crisp, juicy, and sweet. A dessert apple of the highest excellence.
- CD 2 W **Eliza Ratke**.—A decorative as well as a productive variety; fruit medium size, yellow, vinous, and a good keeper. Weeping habit; blight-proof.
- C 1 A **Emperor Alexander**.—Conical, greenish yellow, streaked with red.
- D 1 A **England's Glory** ("Gascoigne Scarlet").—A very handsome, red-cheeked apple; first-class dessert.
- D 1 W **Esopus Spitzenberg**.—A splendid apple, rich flavour; late.
- CD 2 W **FIVE-CROWN PIPPIN**.—Roundish, ribbed prominently towards the crown; light green, changing to yellow and red where exposed.
- D 2 W **Frimley Beauty**.—Fruit medium to large, bright red, very showy. Splendid dessert and long keeper.
- D 3 A **GOLDEN PIPPIN** (English).—The fruit is small, a beautiful golden colour, and of good quality.
- D 1 W **Granny Smith**.—Large and juicy, of a greenish yellow colour. Fine late keeper.
- CD 1 A **GRAVENSTEIN**.—Flat to oblong, pale yellow, streaked with red. Of first quality; a valuable market apple.
- CD 1 S **Hawthornden**.—Round, flattened, green, bright red where fully exposed; flesh white, acid, and of first quality. Tree dwarf and a most prolific bearer.
- D 2 S **Homing**.—Early dessert apple of richest quality; striped red, beautifully coloured. Should find a place in every orchard.
- D 2 A **Hornmead Pearmain**.—Conical, showy fruit, of excellent quality. Tree very productive.
- D 3 S **Irish Peach**.—Flat, dull yellow streaked with brownish red; tender, sweet, good quality. Should be used direct from tree.
- D 2 A **JONATHAN**.—Conical, bright red. An excellent dessert variety.
- CD 1 W **Kirk's Admirable**.—Very showy apple, heavy bearer, splendid cooker; almost blight-proof.
- C 1 S **Lord Suffield**.—Conical, very pale yellow, soft and tender; first quality. A very fine culinary variety; great cropper, even on young trees.
- CD 2 W **LORD WOLSELEY**.—Light green; a good keeping apple; good cooker. Blight-proof.
- D 2 W **McMahon's White**.—A very fine winter dessert; heavy cropper.
- CD 2 W **Munroe's Improved**.—Strong grower, heavy bearer; better colour than Munroe's. Blight-proof.
- D 2 W **Newtown Pippin**.—Round, yellowish green; flesh firm, crisp, and of good flavour.

- D 3 W **Nonpareil Scarlet**.—Handsome colour and shape; flesh tender and delicious. Good export kind.
- D 2 W **Northern Spy**.—Conical, red, streaks and spots of yellow; flesh white, brisk, and good quality. Blight-proof; late in coming into bearing.
- CD 2 W **Ohinemuri**.—See "Dunn's Favourite."
- CD 1 A **Parlin's Beauty**.—Very large and similar to Dunn's Favourite, but more showy. Tree extremely hardy and prolific.
- CD 1 W **Prince Alfred**.—A very large, showy apple, one of the best cookers, and a fair eating apple when ripe.
- C 1 W **Red Majestic**.—Fruit large, roundish, similar to Dunn's Favourite; exceedingly handsome. Very prolific.
- CD 1 W **Reinette Du Canada**.—Flattish, angular, greenish yellow, red, and sometimes russety; flesh firm, sweet. First quality. A very fine apple.
- D 2 A **Ribston Pippin**.—Round, greenish yellow, with red and crimson, sometimes russety; flesh firm, crisp, and highly flavoured.
- C 1 W **ROME BEAUTY**.—Round, inclined to be conical; yellow, striped with bright red.
- D 2 A **SCARLET PEARMAIN**.—Handsome dessert apple, of first-rate quality. Tree hardy and good bearer.
- C 3 S **Siberian Crab**.—Fruit small and nearly globular; skin bright golden colour, deeper red on the sunny side; fruit produced in clusters abundantly; useful for making jelly.
- D 2 W **Stark**.—Handsome winter dessert and export apple.
- CD 1 W **STATESMAN**.—Fruit bright golden, striped and shaded with crimson; a good dessert and cooking variety.
- D 2 W **Stayman Winesap**.—Very handsome fruit of highest quality.
- CD 2 W **Stone Pippin**.—Flesh greenish white. A capital keeper.
- D 2 W **STURMER PIPPIN**.—Green, changing to brown russet, and flake of red where fully exposed. One of the most valuable late dessert apples in cultivation.
- D 1 W **Takapuna Russet**.—Large, handsome apple. In our opinion the best russet grown.
- C 2 W **Washington (Colonial)**.—Round, slightly flattened; green, where exposed brownish; flesh greenish white, crisp and juicy; a capital keeper; one of the very best late varieties. Should be largely planted.
- D 3 S **Williams' Favourite**.—A very handsome apple; early; must be used soon after being gathered.
- CD 1 A **Willie Sharp**.—Fruit large and of good flavour; skin light yellow. Blight-proof.
- CD 2 S **WORCESTER PEARMAIN**.—A handsome apple, free bearer, and a favourite for market.
- D 2 W **Yates**.—Good colour and flavour. Tree very prolific.
- CD 1 W **Yellow Bellefleur**.—A fine variety, suitable either for cooking or dessert.

Should Customers require any varieties not shown in the above List, we shall be glad if they will write to us and enquire for same, as we have many sorts which are not listed in this Catalogue.

ALMONDS.

Brande's Jordan.—A well-known variety of strong growth; produces very tender shell.

Burbank's Seedling.—A new variety from Luther Burbank; can be recommended for this climate; very hardy, prolific, and an early bearer.

Early Jordan.—An early variety of the Paper-shell section; is vigorous, and bears well.

I.X.L.—Heavy cropper; one of the best.

Large Paper-shell.—Fruit very much larger than the ordinary Paper-shelled.

Large-Fruited Sweet.—Long, hard shell, kernel large, sweet, and of an excellent flavour.

Lewelling.—A new Californian variety; tree a thrifty grower; an enormous bearer; fine, soft shell.

Mona Vale.—Hard shell; very prolific and regular bearer; nuts large and of excellent flavour.

Neverfail.—Large thin-shelled; heavy cropper.

Nonpareil.—A heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell.

Paper-shell.—Shell thin and soft, nut sweet and good; a good grower and cropper.

Peerless.—Very smooth and well shaped, large fine flavour.

APRICOTS.

BOLTON.—Grown largely in Central Otago, where it is considered one of the best for market.

Early Moorpark.—Similar to "Moorpark," but earlier.

HEMSKIRKE.—Bright orange, tender, rich and juicy; an excellent bearer; medium. One of the best.

LARGE ROXBURGH RED.—Very fine, large, highly-coloured freestone Apricot; splendid flavour; extensively planted in the Roxburgh district.

MANSFIELD.—Very large, pale yellow; one of the finest apricots.

MOORPARK.—Mid-season; deep orange colour. One of the oldest and best varieties in cultivation.

NEWCASTLE.—Early, medium size; rich golden yellow, with a red cheek.

OULLIN'S EARLY.—Large, oval, pale yellow and red; delicious flavour, and good bearer.

ROYAL.—Late mid-season; large, roundish, dull yellow tinged with orange and red; flesh firm, of rich vinous flavour; follows "Moorpark" and "Mansfield."

Royal Late.—Grown largely in Central Otago; good flavour.

Tilton.—A new Californian variety; one of the best for canning and preserving. flesh firm.

CHERRIES.

Price, from 2/6 each, and from 27/- per dozen.

The Cherry is the first of the stone fruit class to ripen. It succeeds well in good friable loam, well drained. As with other stone fruit, Cherry trees require plenty of moisture when setting the fruit.

Bedford Prolific.—Early, large size, hardy, and prolific bearer.

Bigarreau (Common).—Mid-season; brownish yellow, bright red where exposed; flesh firm, rich, and sweet; an abundant bearer.

Bigarreau Napoleon.—Mid-season; large, heart-shaped; pale yellow turning to amber, bright red on the exposed side; flesh very firm, juicy, and sweet.

Black Eagle.—Fruit large, borne in clusters; deep purple or nearly black; flesh half tender and highly flavoured. A good variety.

Black Heart.—Mid-season; large, heart-shaped; red, changing to purple; flesh reddish, firm, very sweet and rich.

Black Tartarian.—Large, black, strong grower and very prolific; good market variety.

Californian Advance.—Very large purple. One of the best early cherries.

Chapman.—A large black cherry; heavy cropper; very early.

Early Purple Guigne.—One of the best early sorts; dark purple.

Florence.—Late, large, heart-shaped; flesh white, tender, and juicy.

Heart of Midlothian.—Early, large; nearly black; flesh tender and rich.

May Duke.—Early, large, round; flesh dark, tender, and very juicy.

St. Margaret's.—Late, very large; black; flesh firm.

Werder's Early Black.—Large, heart-shaped; flesh red, tender, juicy, and very rich flavour.

White Heart.—Early medium size; yellow, red on the exposed side.

CITRUS FRUITS.

THE Citrus Fruits are among the most handsome and ornamental trees in cultivation.

Although the fruit does not come to maturity in the cool districts, yet they form beautiful specimens, being covered with deliciously sweet-scented flowers. However, in the warmer districts of the Dominion the fruit comes to great perfection, and will well repay anyone for a little extra care in their early stages of growth in the way of sheltering, watering, mulching, etc.

Price:—4/- to 6/- each, 45/- to 60/- per dozen; extra strong acclimatised trees, 7/6 to 21/- each; per 100, from £17/10/-.

CITRONS, ETC.

Bengal.—Fruit very large and round; useful for preserving.
Knight's.—Fruit large, oblong; useful for candied peel.

Comquat.—A small preserving variety; used for pickling; prolific.

LEMONS.

Common.—Well known; rough-skinned; hardy.

Lisbon.—Fruit uniformly medium size, sweet rind, very strong acid; a good keeper, can be picked at any time of the year. This lemon has proved the hardiest and most suitable for general cultivation.

Eureka.—A good variety; does well in warm districts.

Messina.—Contains an extra amount of highly-acid juice, with an almost complete absence of "rag."

Villa Franca.—Hardy and prolific; one of the best.

LIMES, ETC.

East Indian.—Fruit used extensively for making lime juice cordial.

Tahitian.—The best of all Limes; large, and nearly seedless.

West Indian.—Small fruit, thin skinned, and very prolific.

Pomolo, or Shaddock.—Gigantic fruit; used for preserving.

MANDARINES.

Beauty of Glen Retreat.—Raised in Queensland, and is unsurpassed for beauty of appearance and excellence of quality; large.

Canton, or Scarlet.—Very large, flat, deep red colour.

Emperor.—Very large, good cropper; the best for market purposes.

Parker's Special.—Fruit roundish and remarkably solid; skin bright scarlet and very thin.

Thorny.—Small fruit, superior flavour; very prolific.

ORANGES.

Blood.—Flesh almost the colour of blood; prolific.

Common Navel.—Large fruit, shy bearer almost seedless.

Mediterranean Sweet.—Remarkable for its early bearing and excellent flavour. Very prolific.

Navelencia.—A cross between Valencia and Washington Navel. A late variety, very hardy.

Oonshiu.—Japanese seedless variety; very hardy, and will stand more frost than any other; seedless, very sweet; midway between an orange and a mandarin.

Parramatta.—Well known; hardy and prolific.

Poor Man's.—Fruit very large; used extensively for preserving; will flourish in cold climates.

Seville (Common).—Very bitter; extensively used in the manufacture of marmalade.

Seville (Navel).—Fruit very large; tree good cropper and heavy grower.

St. Michael.—One of the best; very largely grown for market and export.

Valencia Late.—Medium size, round, splendid flavour, skin smooth; nearly seedless.

Washington Navel.—The king of all oranges; when well grown will always command top price in the market.

FIGS.

Price, 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Black Genoa.—Large, dark skin; red flesh; very fine.

Blue Provence.—Skin bluish purple; early great cropper.

Brown Turkey.—Large and good; tree hardy and prolific.

Singleton's Perpetual.—One of the best in cultivation.

White Adriatic.—Prolific bearer and fine flavour.

GRAPE VINES.

Price: 2/- to 3/6 each; 20/- to 36/- per dozen.

WE can supply many of the following kinds grafted on phylloxera-resistant stocks.

Albany Surprise.—Black, large bunches; good cropper. One of the best.

Black Hambro.—Large, round berries; tender, rich, and very pleasant flavour; sets very freely, and of easy culture.

Black Hambro (Frankenthal).—Black; good flavour; an improved "Black Hambro."

Golden Chasselas.—One of the best yellow-berried grapes; a heavy cropper.

Gros Colman.—Very large and handsome; the best late grape; should have a little heat to ripen it, when the flavour is greatly improved.

Gros Maroc.—Black, oval berries; mid-season. Splendid exhibition variety.

King George V.—Large black berries, of excellent quality, almost seedless. Each, 3/6 to 5/-.

Muscat of Alexandria (The Queen of Grapes).—Large oval, tapering berries; bunches very long and tapering; requires a little heat to set properly.

Pearson's Golden Queen.—Mid-season to late; fine bunch and berry; flavour excellent.

Snow's Muscat (syn. Black Muscat of Alexandria).—Musky flavour; described as the invalid's grape; late mid-season.

Temperano.—Mid-season, white; large bunch and good berries; good for both vinery and open air.

MEDLARS.

Price, 2/6 each.

Dutch or Monstrous.—Very large, flavour not so good as the Nottingham.

Nottingham.—Small; flavour brisk and good.

Royal.—Like Nottingham, but larger, and a prodigious bearer, even when quite young.

MULBERRIES.

Price: 2/6 to 5/- each.

Black English.—A well-known variety; the best of all. 5/- each.

Downing's Ever-bearing.—Fruit very large, juicy, with an agreeable flavour. An enormous cropper.

Hick's Ever-bearing.—Produces its fruit continuously during three months; fruit of large size, very juicy, with a fine acid flavour.

White.—The leaves of this variety are used for feeding silkworms.

NECTARINES.

ANSENNE.—The parent of "Goldmine"; flesh tender, melting, and of most delicious flavour; tree extremely hardy, and a regular cropper.

EARLY RIVERS.—Fruit of largest size; flesh tender, juicy, and very rich.

GOLDMINE.—Large, a perfect freestone, of delicious flavour; skin bright bronzy red.

New Boy.—Fruit of largest size, covered all over with brilliant crimson; flesh white, juicy, sugary, and of exquisite flavour. One of the best.

Spencer.—Fruit medium to large, mottled and streaked crimson; juicy and of exquisite flavour.

Zealandia.—Very large, rich red in colour, splendid flavour.

NUTS. CHESTNUTS.

Japanese Mammoth.—Very hardy, coming into bearing very early; nuts fine in flavour. Each, 2/6 to 7/6.

Paragon.—Hardy, productive, large, and of excellent quality. A new variety raised by Luther Burbank. Price, 2/6 to 7/6 each.

Spanish, or Sweet.—The ordinary variety in common cultivation; it is also a valuable timber tree. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

PECAN NUT

THIS is largely grown in America, and comes into bearing in about eight years. The nuts are long, thin-shelled, flesh oily and of fine flavour. The Pecan makes a good boundary shade, and its timber is valuable. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.

WALNUTS.

Juglans Cordiformis (Japanese).—Small nut, flat and pointed like a chestnut; the tree is a strong and handsome grower. Each, 1/- to 2/6.

Juglans Sieboldtii (Japanese).—This variety has very hard-shelled nuts, like the English Walnut in appearance, kernel sweet and of good quality. Each 1/- to 2/6.

Chaberte.—Nut well shaped, roundish oval, of fair size. Each, from 1/- to 2/6.

Common English.—The variety in common cultivation, and well known. Each, 1/- to 7/6.

Cullen's Jubilee Paper-Shell.—A very superior variety, with thin shell; kernel sweet and good. Each, 1/- to 7/6.

French Mammoth.—A nut of enormous size. Free grower, bearing early and heavily. Each, 2/6; finer specimens up to 7/6.

Mayette.—A new sort, good variety, and well worth growing. 2/6 each.

Parisienne.—Another new variety, grown largely in France, and can be recommended. 2/6 each.

FILBERT, COB, AND HAZEL NUTS.

1/- to 2/6 each.

IN cool districts all these varieties do remarkably well, start bearing early, and are sure croppers every year; quite hardy. A collection should be in all gardens.

PEACHES.

Alexander's Early.—Above medium size, very fine quality, and highly coloured; is the most profitable early peach in Central Otago.

American Pound (Hawke's Bay variety). Small to medium, mid-season dessert of richest quality, and a most abundant cropper. Known as the American Pound (erroneously) in the Hawke's Bay Province.

Black Boy.—This peculiar peach is almost black in the skin, and the flesh and juice are the colour of port wine; very good dessert, but not a commercial kind.

BRIGGS' RED MAY.—Medium to large; round, white skin, with bright red cheek; flesh greenish white, melting, juicy, rich; stone almost free. One of the best earlies.

CARMEN.—A hardy peach, ripening same time as "Wiggins"; large, roundish, with pale yellow skin, red blush on sunny side; white flesh, tender and melting; rich, sweet, and of superior flavour. The finest second early peach.

ELBERTA.—A splendid mid-season peach. A large and handsome variety.

Foster Improved.—Large, flesh yellow, rich and juicy. A good sort for canning.

Gold Dust.—Yellow, clingstone. The colour is very attractive, being a deep yellow with a very red cheek.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—Medium, even size, and handsome appearance; flesh beautiful golden yellow through to the stone.

HALE'S EARLY.—The best of all the second early varieties; large, dark red, freestone peach of high merit.

HIGH'S EARLY CANADA.—Of excellent flavour and appearance; freestone, and comes into season about the first week in January.

Hobb's Late.—A most excellent firm clingstone, splendid bearer; good for late market, carries well.

Husted's Early.—Similar to Hales' Early in appearance; smooth skin, well coloured, flesh creamy; freestone. Follows Hales'.

KALAMAZOO.—Fruit large, round, handsome appearance, flesh bright yellow, and deliciously flavoured. An invaluable variety for all purposes.

KIA ORA.—A seedling from "Elberta," but of superior flavour; a much better cropper.

Late Crawford.—A superior yellow peach; very large; productive; good for canning or market. Late.

LE VAINQUEUR.—Surpasses "Sneed," which was, till now, the earliest. Le Vainqueur has more colour, of better quality; quite freestone.

LIPPIATT'S LATE RED.—Colour creamy, mottled, striped, and overspread with dark red; fine flavour; ripe first week in April.

MAMIE ROSS.—Very large and handsome; flesh white and juicy; melting; ripens by middle of January.

Mary's Choice.—A large and beautiful yellow peach of highest quality, freestone, and ripens a little after mid-season, when there is usually a break in the supply of good peaches, and thus fills a long-felt want.

Mayflower.—Very early; fruit large, of a superb carmine red colour all over, of excellent quality; clingstone.

MUIR.—Flesh clear yellow, rich and sweet; freestone; largely used for canning.

Paragon.—A seedling from "Elberta," medium size, deep yellow, mottled with red when ripe, very juicy; clingstone.

Peregrine.—Fruit large, with brilliant crimson skin; flesh very rich; mid-season.

ROYAL GEORGE.—Large, roundish, pale yellow, covered with red spots; flesh yellow, coloured at the stone, and of good flavour.

Red-leaved Peach.—This peach is remarkable for the colour of its foliage; in the spring it is of a bright purple, as the season advances it changes to a deep bronze; useful for ornamental purposes.

SALWAY.—Flesh deep yellow, similar to an apricot; late, and very hardy.

Saunders.—Richly flavoured and highly coloured; early.

SNEED.—One of the earliest peaches known; ripens two weeks before "Briggs' Red May."

Tauranga.—Very large size, fine appearance, yellow fleshed, late; good for all purposes.

Triumph.—Flesh bright yellow; very early; tree a heavy bearer, and requires thinning to improve the quality and appearance.

WIGGINS.—A fine large freestone peach of good quality; colour pale lemon, with pretty red cheek on the sunny side.

PEARS.

BEURRE BOSC.—Fruit large, pyriform, flesh white, melting, and buttery.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU.—A large Autumn pear of fine appearance; greenish-yellow background, overspread with beautiful bronzy red on the sunny side; of good quality.

BEURRE d'ANJOU.—Large, melting, and juicy; medium.

BEURRE DE CAPIAMONT.—Pyriform, green, shaded with yellow and russet; flesh firm and of good quality.

BEURRE DIEL.—Obovate, green, almost covered with brown russet; flesh melting, rich, and pleasant. Does well on quince.

Beurre Golden.—One of our best winter dessert pears; keeps well, and of delicious flavour.

Clapp's Favourite.—Pyriform, pale yellow, with brown dots; flesh melting, sweet, and very rich; an excellent dessert.

CONFERENCE.—Pyriform, flesh salmon colour; melting juicy, and rich; does well on quince.

DIRECTEUR HARDY.—An early and prolific cropper of handsome appearance and excellent quality; mid-season.

DOYENNE DU COMICE.—Rich and melting; one of the finest early winter pears.

DURONDEAU.—Very large and handsome; melting, rich, and delicious.

Elizabeth Coles.—Flesh very tender, buttery, and melting; tree hardy and productive.

Flemish Beauty.—Very large; a handsome autumn pear of first quality. A prolific bearer.

GIBLIN'S WINTER NELIS.—A favourite pear in Tasmania. A splendid variety.

GLOU MORCEAU.—Obovate, irregular, greenish-yellow; flesh white, buttery, very good flavour.

JOSEPHINE DE MALINES.—Medium size; a delicious, hardy, melting pear, with a rich aromatic flavour.

KIEFFER'S HYBRID.—A stewing pear of fair quality, tree very hardy.

L'INCONNUE.—A delicious late pear, and heavy bearer.

LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY.—Pyriform, greenish-yellow, flushed with crimson, and sometimes russet; flesh white, buttery, and richly flavoured. A most delicious pear; does well on quince stock.

MARIE LOUISE.—Pyriform, smooth, yellowish, sometimes russet; flesh very juicy, sweet, and excellent.

NAPOLEON.—Pyriform; green, changing to yellow, smooth; flesh white, melting, rather watery; same as "Vicar of Winkfield."

P. BARRY.—Large, pyriform, skin orange yellow; flesh very juicy, buttery, of excellent flavour. One of the latest and best pears in cultivation.

Packham's Triumph.—Large, and of splendid flavour; tree a good grower; early and prolific bearer.

Vermont Beauty.—Medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, and good.

Vicar of Winkfield.—See "Napoleon."

WILLIAMS' BON CHRETIEN.—Large, buttery, and melting; one of the finest summer pears grown; early.

WINTER COLE.—Melting, juicy, rich, and of exquisite flavour; a first-class pear; late.

WINTER NELIS.—One of the finest-flavoured late dessert pears.

PERSIMMONS, JAPANESE.

DIOSPYROS KAKI, OR JAPANESE DATE PLUM.

Price: 2/6 to 7/6 each.

A MOST valuable Dessert Fruit. We can offer such well-known and proved varieties as "Dai Dai Maru," "Hayakume," "Tananashi," "Yemen," "Seedless," and many others.

PLUMS, EUROPEAN.

ANGELINA BURDETT.—Round, dark purple, with bluish bloom; rich, sugary, and highly flavoured. One of the best early varieties.

Bryanston Gage.—Pale yellow, juicy, and sweet; medium.

CLYMAN.—Largest, best, and most profitable of the very early plums; yellow, firm, and of a delicious flavour; when it is ripe it is a perfect freestone.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP.—Oval, pale yellow, with brownish spots on the sunny side; flesh yellow, tinged with orange, and of delicious flavour. A grand plum for any purpose.

Damson American.—Small, purple, juicy, sweet; early.

Damson, Crittenden's.—Large, free bearer; late.

King of the Damsons.—Very prolific and large; one of the best; medium.

Damson, Shropshire.—The best for jam; medium.

Denniston's Superb.—Round, green, yellow, spotted with russet; flesh tender, very juicy and richly flavoured. A grand dessert.

DIAMOND.—Oval, purplish black; flesh orange, juicy, and brisk flavour; a splendid culinary plum.

EARLY ORLEANS.—Round, purple, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, of fair quality.

EARLY RIVERS.—Roundish, oval, deep purple; a valuable dessert variety, and exceedingly prolific.

Evans' Early.—Colour black; fruit small to medium size; a freestone; ripe immediately after the "Cherry Plum."

GRAND DUKE.—Oval, dark purple, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, brisk, and richly flavoured, and a good bearer.

GREEN GAGE.—Round, yellowish green, with a silvery bloom; flesh tender, juicy, and very rich; a great favourite for dessert.

JEFFERSON.—Oval, yellow, flushed with crimson and red spots; flesh yellow, tender, and very juicy, with a rich and delicious flavour; one of the best desserts.

KIRKE'S.—Large, round, deep purple; flesh greenish yellow, very rich and juicy; freestone. A fine dessert plum.

MONARCH (Rivers').—Fruit very large, roundish oval; freestone, of excellent quality; tree a robust grower and abundant bearer.

Myrobolana (Cherry Plum).—Fruit medium-sized; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, and sub-acid.

Oullin's Golden Gage.—First-class dessert, rich yellow, early.

Peach.—Bright red, fine dessert; large; early.

Pissardii.—Small fruit of little value; foliage crimson purple, giving it a striking appearance as an ornamental tree.

POND'S SEEDLING.—Oval, dark red, grey spots; flesh yellowish white, firm, juicy, good flavour; one of the best orchard varieties.

PRUNE, d'AGEN.—Large, violet purple; medium.

PRUNE, GIANT.—First-class in every way; flesh is honey-yellow and of remarkable sweetness, and so firm that it can be shipped almost any distance in good condition.

Prune, Silver.—This is said to be a seedling from "Coe's Golden Drop," but larger and more productive, and to be the best canning variety.

PRUNE, TRAGEDY.—Very large purple; fruit sweet, and a first-class dessert variety.

Reine Claude de Bayey.—Round, greenish yellow, crimson spots; flesh yellow, tender, melting, very rich and delicious flavour; a very handsome variety of the "Green Gage" type.

TAKAPUNA DROP.—Large, roundish oblong, dark flesh of the sweetest flavour; juicy.

The Czar.—A very large, early, purple plum; rich and good; very productive, and the tree is hardy and robust in growth.

Victoria.—Roundish oval; bright red, yellow where shaded; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, and very juicy.

Yellow Cherry.—Fine yellow plum; first-class for preserving or jam; early.

YELLOW MAGNUM BONUM.—Oval, bright yellow; flesh pale yellow, juicy, brisk, and good flavour.

PLUMS, JAPANESE.

BURBANK.—Very large, flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, and of very pleasant flavour.

Formosa.—Fruit large, cherry red, and of good quality.

Maynard.—Very large, rich crimson purple; delicious.

OCTOBER PURPLE.—A very large, purplish-black, heart-shaped plum; flesh amber-yellow, very juicy, and of most delicious flavour; the latest of all to ripen.

OGON.—Flesh firm, rich yellow, of excellent quality; freestone; regular and heavy cropper.

Santa Rosa.—Very large, purplish crimson, of first quality for dessert.

SATSUMA (Blood Plum of Japan).—Flesh firm, juicy, and of very rich flavour, red from skin to stone, which is very small.

Sultan.—Large size, oval, deep purplish crimson; the flesh is remarkably firm, solid, sweet, and dark crimson in colour.

Vesuvius.—Leaves very large and of a beautiful metallic crimson colour throughout. The fruit is of little value.

WICKSON.—Flesh of fine texture, firm, sugary, and delicious.

WRIGHT'S EARLY.—A plum of fair quality, ripens early; valuable for the early market.

QUINCES.

THIS valuable fruit does best in damp positions, where most other fruit would not live; a good market fruit; splendid for jellies and preserves.

Bourgeat.—Fruit very large, rich golden colour; smooth, velvety skin.

Champion.—Very large and handsome; very productive, even on young trees.

Missouri Mammoth.—The fruit grows to enormous size, with smooth skin and even outline.

Pineapple.—Fruit medium size; clear golden yellow.

Portugal.—Large, and of fine flavour; turns a deep crimson when cooked.

Rae's Mammoth.—A fine variety of the orange quince; rather large, keeps well, and is very productive.

Smyrna.—One of the best; trees are immensely prolific, commences to bear very early.

SMALL FRUITS.

INCLUDING Select Lists of Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, and Strawberries. Our stocks of these lines are very large, and the plants healthy.

CURRANTS.

Prices: 1/- each, 10/- per dozen.

BLACK.

American Black Champion.—This is truly a wonderful variety; the bunches are large, produced in clusters; berries very large, frequently being nearly three-quarters of an inch in diameter, round and jet black, and richly flavoured.

Baldwin's Black.—A very fine black variety, producing enormous bunches of deliciously-flavoured fruit.

Bang Up (new).—A splendid new variety of great merit; large and very sweet, and a prodigious bearer. 1/- each.

Black Mammoth, or Boskoop Giant.—Exceptionally large berries, and trees are heavy croppers. A great acquisition.

Carter's Black Champion.—Fruit of largest size, borne in wonderful profusion. One of the best in cultivation.

Lee's Prolific.—Berries large, sweet, and richly flavoured.

RED.

Fay's Prolific.—A new variety; berries large and well-flavoured; a prolific bearer.

Laing's Mammoth.—Fruit large, of good flavour, and also a very prolific variety.

La Versailles.—This variety has proved one of the best for marketing purposes; it is very fine, and a great bearer.

WHITE.

White Grape.—Heavy bunches of large berries; excellent flavour.

White Imperial.—Transparent white; bunches long; richly flavoured.

GOOSEBERRIES.

GOOSEBERRIES are a very profitable crop for market, and as they may be gathered green or ripe, there are two chances of securing a sale. They are usually planted in rows about 6ft. apart, and same distance from tree to tree. The roots should not be disturbed by digging, but the surface of the ground round the trees should be kept clean and stirred with the hoe.

Prices: 1/3 each, 12/- per dozen. Price per 100 on application.

GREEN.

Green Gage.—Large, roundish; skin green and smooth; bush spreading.

Green Overall.—Fruit very handsome; skin deep green; flavour delicious; very early.

Gregory's Perfection.—Very early, round, green; splendid dessert.

RED.

Billy Dean.—A splendid variety, good flavour, strong grower.

Crown Bob.—Very large and oblong; skin hairy, of good flavour, and a first-rate variety; bush pendulous, and an abundant bearer.

Farmer's Glory.—A first-rate variety, of excellent flavour; a splendid bearer.

Ironmonger.—A dark red, hairy variety, of very fine flavour.

Lancashire Hero.—Good red sort.

Leviathan.—Very strong grower and enormous bearer.

Lion's Provider.—A beautiful variety; erect habit; bears freely.

London.—The largest variety grown; bush spreading, with erect shoots.

Ploughboy.—An exceedingly fine variety, fruit very long and well formed, skin smooth, very bright red, shaded with yellow; flavour first rate. A late sort.

Roaring Lion.—A very large, oblong variety; skin smooth; bush pendulous.

WHITE.

Bright Venus.—Erect grower; berries very sweet and sugary; excellent bearer.

Eagle.—A good old variety, greenish white; excellent flavour.

Tally-ho.—Skin hairy, greenish white; good; a strong grower.

YELLOW.

Broom Girl.—An excellent upright-growing variety, bearing freely and ripening early.

Goose Egg.—Large size, good flavour.

Gunner.—Strong, erect grower, good bearer; flavour first-rate.

King Cole.—Good flavour, upright grower, and good bearer.

Weatherall.—Yellow; a first-class variety. **Webb's Prize No. 9.**—Large yellow, of excellent flavour.

Yellow Amber.—Skin smooth, greenish yellow, of good flavour.

RASPBERRIES.

IN cool districts Raspberries grow to perfection in almost any soil or situation, and when once planted they require no further attention beyond cutting back, each year improving the size and quality of the fruit. The following sorts are the best in cultivation.

Northumberland Fillbasket.—Large; a most abundant bearer, and very good. Prices, 2/6 per dozen, 15/- per 100.

Semper Fidelis.—Immensely prolific, the berries being a great size, and dark red in colour; quality extra fine. Price, 3/6 per dozen, 20/- per 100.

Superlative.—Most profitable and heaviest cropping raspberry; the fruits are large, conical-shaped, and of a rich deep red in colour; the flesh is firm, juicy, and of a fine flavour. 5/- per dozen; 30/- per 100.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

Price: 1/6 to 2/6 each; 12/- to 24/- per dozen.

THIS unique plant was introduced from Japan. It grows about 5ft. to 6ft. high, leaves dark green on the outside and silvery underneath. The berries, from the time of their formation, are enclosed in a "burr," which bursts as soon as they are ripe.

THE LOGAN BERRY.

Price: 1/6 to 2/6 each; 15/- to 24/- doz.; 100/- to 120/- per 100.

THE berries, which are in colour a deep reddish maroon, are firm, coreless, of large size, and resemble a large blackberry.

STRAWBERRIES.

We stock these plants in two grades—medium and strong. Price: 1/6 to 2/6 per dozen; 7/6 to 12/6 per 100. Special quotations per thousand.

Beaderarena.—A new variety from California; large fruit, juicy, rich vinous flavour. Price, 4/- per dozen, 20/- per 100.

California Cracker.—The plants are of robust and vigorous upright growth, with strong green foliage, and the fruit is borne in great profusion. The berries are of good size, firm in the flesh, early of ripening, carry well, and are of particularly fine flavour. Price 2/- per dozen; 10/6 per 100.

Ettersburgh.—A prodigious bearer; medium-sized fruit; a good variety for preserving.

La Marguerite.—Bright shiny red; an immense berry, of good quality.

Laxton's Noble.—Fruit large, firm, and handsome; flavour rich and vinous.

Madam Melba.—Colour glossy scarlet; flesh very firm; flavour rich and vinous; the plants are very prolific, and carry enormous crops of fruit on fine large trusses.

Royal Sovereign.—First-class strawberry; flesh firm and white; flavour rich and vinous.

Trollope's Victoria.—Light crimson; early; one of the best for market purposes.



MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS, ROOTS, AND HERBS.

ASPARAGUS.

Price: 10/- to 20/- per 100; extra strong old plants, 3/- to 12/- per dozen.

Barr's Mammoth.—A splendid market variety, producing very large stalks, with few scales.

Conover's Colossal.—A very large variety; colour deep green, and of good quality.

Emperor.—Said to be the earliest and finest variety grown. The raiser says that stalks fit to eat can be cut from it when two years old.

Ivory.—Very tender, remaining white even if shot up very high above the ground, without earthing up or other artificial blanching.

Palmetto.—The stalks often measure 2in. in diameter from a single plant, and even when 12in in length are perfectly tender when cooked.

RHUBARB.

Hogan's Shillelah.—A fine dark red variety, of first-class flavour. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Horton's Champion (Seedless).—Stalks are large, erect, and high coloured, very prolific, tender, of excellent quality, and never runs to seed. We can with every confidence recommend this variety above all others. Price, 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

Myatt's Victoria.—Standard variety; large, good flavour, and very prolific. Price, 1/6 each, 12/- dozen.

Myatt's Linnaeus.—Splendid market variety; large, fine-flavoured, very productive, and early. Price, 1/6 each; 12/- per dozen.

Topp's Winter.—A valuable variety for market use, coming into perfection during the winter, when all others are dormant. It is a great bearer, and the flavour is first-class. Prices, each 1/6, per dozen 12/-.

Selected Seedlings.—1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Guavas, each	2/6	Mint, per clump	6d & 1/-
Olives, each	2/6	Parsley, per clump	6d
Passiflora Edulis (Passion Fruit)	1/6 to 2/6	Rosemary, each	1/-
Passiflora Grenadilla (Passion Fruit)	1/- to 1/6	Sage (Seedless)	6d & 1/-
Siberian Crab (or Cherry Apple), each	2/6	Sweet Savory, each	6d & 1/-
Eschalots, per lb.	6d	Thyme (English), each	6d & 1/-
Chives, per clump	6d to 1/-	Thyme (lemon-scented), grand variety for edging paths, each	6d & 1/-
Horse Radish, per doz.	4/-	Tree Tomato	1/6 to 2/6
Lavender, each	1/-	Broccoli, plants per 100	3/-
Louquats, Herd's Mammoth and Common	2/6	Cabbage, plants per 100	2/-
Marjoram (Sweet or Knotted), each	6d & 1/-	Cauliflower, plants per 100 ..	3/-
		Celery, plants per 100	4/-
		Tomato, plants per doz.	from 1/6



ORNAMENTAL Department



CONIFEROUS TREES AND SHRUBS

Coniferae, or Cone-bearing, is a name given to a natural order of plants consisting of trees and shrubs represented in all parts of the world. Their timber is known by the names of Deal, Fir, Pine, Cedar, etc., and is highly esteemed.

CONIFERS are considered the grandest of Ornamental Trees, and the majority of them do remarkably well in this country; they thrive in any common soil, however poor. The principal precaution needed to ensure success is to trench the ground at least 18-in. deep, and if naturally wet, it should also be drained. Amongst Conifers are to be found trees suitable for all purposes, either for the park, pleasure ground, or the cottage garden. Where sufficient space is at command the Pines, Araucarias, and some of the Cypressess should enter largely into the composition of scenery. These trees are also well adapted for avenue planting. In more limited grounds the Junipers, Biotas, Retinosporas, Thujas, Thujopsis, etc., are specially valuable.

N.B.—The prices given are for single plants. Reduction will be made on large orders. The height given is that usually attained in their native countries.

We have extra large specimen trees of many of these varieties at higher prices.

Abies alba (White Spruce), 25 to 50 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6

Abies appolluma, an ornamental Spruce of great beauty when fully grown, each 2/6

Abies cephalonica (Spruce), a hardy species of symmetrical growth. Each 2/6

Abies Douglasii (the Douglas Fir), 100 to 180 feet. Each, 1/- to 2/6

Abies excelsa, 75 to 100 feet. Each, 1/- to 5/-

Abies Menziesli (Menzie's Fir), 50 to 70 feet. Each, 1/- to 2/6

Abies Nordmanniana (the Crimean Pine). Each 3/6 to 10/6

Abies pectinata, 80 feet. Southern Europe. Each 2/6 to 5/-

Abies pinsapo (the Spanish Silver Fir).—Each 3/6 to 10/-

Abies pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce), a novelty well worth growing, having blue coloured foliage; robust grower when once established. Each, 3/6 to 21/-

Araucaria Bidwilli (Bunya Bunya), 80 feet. Each 3/6 to 5/-

Araucaria excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine), 150 feet. Each, 2/- to 5/-

- Araucaria imbricata* (Monkey Puzzle), 50 to 100 feet. These noble trees are about the best for single specimens on the lawn or in the park; few can compete with them in symmetry and elegant appearance. Each, 5/- to 40/-
- Acmena florabunda*, E.—A handsome shrub, with white flowers, followed by pink berries. Each, 2/- and 2/6.
- Acacia podalyrofolia*, E.—A variety of striking appearance, dwarf habit; flowers bright yellow. Each, 1/6 and 2/-
- Adenandra uniflora*, E.—A dwarf shrub of compact growth; flowers white with dark centre. Each 2/- and 2/6.
- Biota Compacta* (compact Arbor Vitæ), 15 feet. Each, 2/- to 3/6
- Biota orientalis* (the Chinese Arbor Vitæ) 15 to 25 feet. Each, 1/- to 5/-
- Biota orientalis aurea* (the Golden Arbor Vitæ), 4 to 8 feet). Each, 2/6 to 5/-
- Callitris triquetra* (Sugar-loaf Tree). As the name implies, it makes a tree of handsome pyramidal growth, good for lawns. Each, 2/6
- Cedrus atlantica*, an erect eree, of handsome appearance; foliage silvery, and very ornamental; North America; 80 to 100 feet. Each, 2/6 to 10/6
- Cedrus deodara* (Indian Cedar). A very valuable variety for planting extensively; it is perfectly hardy, stands heat, cold, or drought with impunity; Nepaul; 150 to 200 feet. Each, 2/6 to 21/-
- Cedrus Libani* (Cedar of Lebanon); Mount Lebanon. Each, 2/6 to 5/-
- Cryptomeria elegans* (Japan), a compact growing tree, and very hardy; 40 to 60 feet. Each, 2/6 to 5/-
- Cryptomeria japonica*, one of the finest evergreens of Japan; 40 to 50 feet. Each 2/6 to 5/-
- Cryptomeria plumosa*, a closely-branched species of *C. elegans*; the foliage is much closer set, giving the branches a plumed appearance. Each, 2/6 to 3/6
- Cupressus elegans*. Each, 1/- to 2/6
- Cupressus funebris* (China), 30 to 40 feet. Each, 1/- to 2/6
- Cupressus Lawsoniana*, forms a very graceful tree; 75 to 100 feet. Each, 1/- to 2/6
- Cupressus Lawsoniana alba spica* (the White Speckled Lawson's Cypress), garden variety. Each, 2/6 to 5/-
- Cupressus Lawsoniana argentea-variegata*, garden variety. Each 2/6 to 5/-
- Cupressus Lawsoniana Blue Jacket* (new). This variety has glaucous-blue coloured foliage, very desirable. Each 3/6 to 5/-
- Cupressus Lawsoniana erecta viridis*, 20 to 50 feet. Each, 2/6 to 5/-
- Cupressus Lawsoniana lutea* (the Yellow Lawson's Cypress), garden variety. Each, 2/6 to 5/-
- Cupressus Lawsoniana Triumph of Boskoop*, one of the finest blue conifers cultivated, with lovely feathery foliage; a vigorous grower, and makes a good specimen. Each, 3/6 to 5/-
- Cupressus macrocarpa*, 1 year, 5/- to 10/- 100; 2 years, transplanted, 25/- to 40/- per 100; single plants (balled), extra strong, 6d to 1/- each
- Cupressus sempervirens stricta* (Upright Cypress), Europe. Each, 1/6 to 2/6
- Cupressus torulosa*, 60 to 70 feet; an elegant and compact-growing tree. Each, 1/6 to 3/6
- Epacris purpurea*, E.—A heath-like plant, flowers white, flushed pink,, sometimes darker; in bloom June to September. Each, 2/6.
- Juniperus hibernicus* (Irish Juniper), 12 to 15 feet. Each, 2/6
- Juniperus rigida* (Juniper), a very ornamental variety, suitable for growing on or about lawns; height, 15 feet; Japan. Each, 2/6
- Juniperus virginiana* (Red Cedar Juniper) 15 feet. A well-known ornamental tree having beautiful bright red heart-wood. Each, 2/6
- Larix Europæa* (Larch), an extremely handsome tree; foliage bright green; deciduous; North Europe; 80 to 100 feet. Each, 1/6 to 5/-
- Larix leptolepis* (Japanese Larch), similar to the foregoing, but more graceful in growth. Each, 2/6
- Pinus canariensis*, a remarkably quick-growing and very ornamental tree, which does well in this climate; Canary Isles; 40 to 40 feet. Each, 1/-
- Pinus insignis* (Remarkable Pine). This is the most rapid grower of all the pines, and is used extensively for shelter purposes; California; 50 to 60 feet. One year seedlings, per 100, 7/6 to 12/6; two years, transplanted, good stuff, per 100, 20/- to 30/-; extra strong, three years old, 30/- to 50/- per 100. Each, 6d and 1/-
- Pinus laricio* (Corsican Pine), grows rapidly, makes a good timber tree, and is one of the best of the Pines; Corsica; 60 to 80 feet. Each, 1/-
- Pinus maritima* (Seaside Pine), very valuable variety for growing near the sea coast; it is very hardy, and stands the salt spray well; transplanted, good stuff, per 100, 20/- to 30/- Each, 6d to 1/-
- Pinus muricata* (Bishop's Pine), a variety now very much in demand for growing as shelter trees; it stands well in exposed situations; California; 40 feet. Two years transplanted, grand sturdy stuff, 1 to 2 feet, 20/- to 30/- per 100. Each, 6d to 1/-
- Pinus radiata Nelsonii*.—A new type of *Pinus radiata* (*P. insignis*); wood extremely hard and durable; stock very limited. 1-year plants, 20/- per 100.

Retinospora ericiodes (the Heath-like Retinospora), 4 to 5 feet. Plants, 2/6 to 5/-

Retinospora filifera, weeping, thread-like foliage. Each, 3/6 to 5/-

Retinospora leptoclada (the Slender-branched Retinospora), 8 to 10 feet. Each, 2/6 to 10/6

Retinospora obtusa (the Japanese Cypress), 60 to 80 feet. Each, 2/6 to 10/6

Retinospora obtusa aurea. Golden yellow. Each, 2/6 to 10/6.

Retinospora obtusa Crippsii, one of the most beautiful conifers in cultivation, being a magnificent golden colour throughout. As a lawn tree it is unsurpassed for distinctiveness and beauty. Each, 5/- to 21/-

Retinospora obtusa nana aurea, golden yellow. Each, 2/6 to 5/-

Retinospora pisifera picta, a close-growing specimen plant, silver spotted foliage. Each, 2/6 to 5/-

Retinospora plumosa (the Feathery Retinospora). A splendid ornamental foliage plant for the garden; 15 to 20 feet. Plants, each, 2/6 to 5/-

Retinospora plumosa aurea (the Golden Feathery Retinospora), one of the best known and most valued of all, because of its golden colour; it makes a compact growth of much beauty; 15 to 20 feet. Each, 3/6

Retinospora squarosa.—Well adapted for small gardens; 10 to 15 feet; plants, 12 to 15 feet. Each, 2/6 to 5/-

Salisburia adiantifolia (Maiden-hair Tree or Ginkho), a very handsome tree; 80 to 100 feet. Each, 2/6 to 5/-

Sequoia sempervirens (Californian Redwood), 200 to 250 feet. Each, 1/6 to 3/6

Taxodium distichum (Deciduous Cypress) Used largely in the United States for making shingles; grows well in damp situations. Each, 2/6

Taxus baccata (English Yew), 10 to 30 feet. Plants about 2 feet. Each, 2/6

Taxus baccata fastigiata aurea marginata (the Golden Irish Yew). Each, 2/6

Taxus japonica (the Japanese Yew). Plants, about 1 to 1½ feet. Each, 2/- to 2/6

Thuja gigantea (Arbor Vitæ), 50 to 150 feet. Each, 2/6

Thuja Lobbii (Californian Arbor Vitæ). Each, 1/6 to 3/6

Thuja occidentalis (American Arbor Vitæ), N. America, 40 to 50 feet. Each, 2/6

Thujopsis dolobrata, a very distinct Conifer, of slow growth; admirably adapted for small gardens; 20 to 30 feet. Each, 2/6 to 5/-

Thujopsis lætevirens. Smaller in growth than dolobrata; makes a handsome specimen for shrubbery. Each, 2/6 to 5/-

Wellingtonia gigantea (the Giant Tree of California). This is one of the best and most handsome trees for ornamental planting; it grows very rapidly on deep, rich soils; 250 to 300 feet. Each, 2/6 to 10/6



ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS



AMONG these are the most useful Ornamental Evergreens and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs now in cultivation. The habit, height, etc., of each variety will easily be seen by referring to the description below.

Size of Plants.—As we often have two or more sizes of the same shrub, it should be understood that the different prices relate to the various sizes, and when customers do not specify the price of the plant wanted, it must be taken for granted that the selection is left to our judgment.

Amongst our Ornamentals, we have a great many extra large fine specimens. Prices and lists can be supplied on application.

The prices given are for single plants. A reduction will be made on large orders. The height given is that usually attained in their native countries.

E.—Evergreen.

- Abelia florabunda**, E. A hardy evergreen shrub with rosy purple flowers, followed by rosy pink bracts; Mexico. Each, 2/6
- Abutilon Boule de Nieve**, white. Each, 1/6 to 2/6
- Abutilon Cloth of Gold**, yellow. Each, 1/6 to 2/6
- Abutilon Penrose**. The largest of all Abutilons, a beautiful golden yellow colour. Each, 2/6
- Abutilon Royal Scarlet**, scarlet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6
- Abutilon Vexillarium**, yellow and red. Each, 1/6 to 2/6
- Abutilon Vexillarium variegatum**, variegated foliage. Each, 1/6 to 2/6
- Acacia Baileyana**, E. Foliage beautiful glaucous green, flowers globular, of a light yellow colour, and produced in great profusion. 15 feet. Each, 1/- to 2/6
- Acacia dealbata** (Silver Wattle). E. Long racemes of small globular-shaped yellow flowers. In pots. Each, 1/-; per 100, 50/-; from boxes 30/- per 100
- Acacia decurrens** (Black Wattle), E. The bark of this tree is largely used for tanning purposes. From pots, each, 1/-; per 100, 50/-; from boxes, per 100 30/-
- Acacia florabunda**, E. This tree is well worth cultivation owing to its abundance of golden coloured flowers; 15 to 20 feet. Each, 1/- to 2/-
- Acacia melanoxylon**, E. A useful tree for shelter purposes. From pots, each, 1/-; per 100, 50/-
- Acacia Mollissima**, E. A hardy kind with bright yellow flowers, Each, 1/- to 2/-
- Acacia pycnantha** (Golden Wattle), E. In pots, each, 1/-; per 100, 50/-
- Acacia Riceana**, E. Dwarf and bushy grower, flowers creamy yellow. Each, 1/6 to 2/6
- Acacia** (Robinia Pseudo Acacia), D. Fine ornamental tree, producing large bunches of creamy white blossoms. Each, 1/- to 2/6. (See also Forest Trees).

D.—Deciduous.

- Acer colchicum rubrum**, D. A very fine variety, foliage turns dark purple in the autumn. Each, 1/6 to 2/6
- Acer japonicum** (Japanese Maples), D. In choice varieties. Each, 2/6 to 10/6 (See special list).
- Acer negundo** (Ash-leaved Maple), D. Each, 2/6
- Acer negundo marginata argenta**, D. Silver margin. Each, 2/- to 3/6
- Acer negundo marginata aurea**, D. Golden margin. Each, 2/- to 3/6
- Acer pseudo platanus** (Sycamore), D. Each, 2/6
- Acer saccharinum** (American Sugar Maple), D. A handsome ornamental shade tree, largely grown in avenues. Each, 2/6 to 5/-
- Acer tartaricum Ginnala**, D. Remarkable for its beautiful foliage, dark purple red in autumn. Each, 2/6 to 5/-
- Acer tartaricum rubrum**. Similar in form to the preceding, foliage brighter red. Each, 2/6 to 5/-
- Acer Virginicum Rubrum** (Scarlet Maple) D. Each, 2/6 to 7/6
- Æsculus rubicunda** (Scarlet-flowering Chestnut), D.—This is a very distinct and beautiful tree when in flower; colour scarlet, produced in racemes; 20 feet; North America. Each, 2/6 to 10/6.
- Agathæa cœlestis** (Blue Marguerite), E. —Low-growing bush, producing numerous sky-blue flowers on long stems; 1½ feet; South Africa. Each, 1/- to 2/6.
- Agave Americana** (American Aloe), E.—The plant has long, stiff green leaves, with sharp-pointed ends; the flowers are produced on an upright stem, 2ft. to 3ft. high, and in dense clusters; South America. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.
- Agave Americana variegata**, E.—Leaves dark green, broadly margined with yellow; 10 feet. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.
- Ailanthus glandulosa** (Tree of Heaven), D.—An ornamental tree for plantation, or to stand singly on lawns; thrives in almost any soil; 60 feet; China. Each, 2/6.

Aloysia bergamotte (Bergamotte-scented Verbena), D.—Each, 2/6.

Aloysia citriodora (Lemon-scented Verbena); D.—A deciduous shrub, with very fine perfume and graceful habit; 6 feet Chili. Each, 2/6.

Amygdalus persica (Flowering Peach), D.—Double-red Flowering Peach; 15 feet; Barbary. Each, 2/6.

Amygdalus persica alba, D.—Double white Flowering Peach; 15 feet; Barbary. Each, 2/6.

Amygdalus Magnifica—Semi-double Blood Red Flowering Peach. Each, 2/6.

Amygdalus Rosæflora Plena.—Large Crimson-pink Flowering Peach. Each, 2/6.

Amygdalus Versicolor.—Large delicate Pink Double Flowering Peach. Each, 2/6.

Amygdalus (White and Pink).—This variety has flowers both pure white and pure pink on the same branches. Each, 2/6.

Andromeda japonica, E.—A beautiful species, having bright green leaves and drooping racemes of waxy white flowers; 3 to 4 feet; Japan. Each, 3/6 to 5/-.

Aralia papyrifera, E.—White, very hardy, and remarkable for the beauty of its foliage; 8 feet. Each, 2/6.

Aralia Sieboldtii, E.—Very handsome foliage plant, suitable for the centre of bed or lawn; makes a fine hall plant when potted in large pot or tub; 4 feet; Japan. Each, 1/6 to 3/6.

Aralia spinosa, D.—Ornamental shrub, about 10 feet in height; large pinnate leaves, spreading at the top of trunk in umbrella form; thorny. Each, 2/6.

Arbutus unedo (Strawberry Tree), E.—A beautiful flowering tree, which later on produces berries similar in shape to Strawberries; 10 feet; South of Europe. Each, 2/6.

Arundinaria falcata, E.—A long, slender-branched variety of the common bamboo; India; 3 to 6 feet. Each, 2/6.

Arundinaria metake (Common Japanese Bamboo), E.—Broader leaves than the preceding; useful in shrubberies; Japan; 4 to 6 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Arundo donax variegata. (Variegated Reed), E.—A reed plant, with beautiful leaves, striped green and white; 12 feet; South of Europe. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

Aucuba japonica, E.—Beautiful evergreen shrub, with bright red berries in winter. Each, 2/6.

Aucuba japonica variegata, E.—Variegated leaves, hardy ornamental shrub; 4 feet; Japan. Each, 2/6.

(*Aucuba japonica* and *Aucuba variegata* should be planted together to get the best results in berries.)

Azalea indica, E.—China (see Special list); 4ft. Each, 2/- to 3/6.

Azalea Mollis, D.—Seedlings, assorted colours; 4ft. Each, 2/6 to 7/6.

Azalea Pontica, D.—Varieties; Levant; 4 feet. Each, 2/6 to 7/6.

Azalea Pontica and *Mollis* are particularly beautiful when in bloom, bearing flowers in great profusion of every shade from yellow, orange yellow, salmon pink, to orange red. Sweetly scented.

Azara microphylla, E.—An ornamental shrub with small shiny leaves, and covered in spring with greenish-white vanilla-scented flowers; 12 feet; Chili. Each, 2/6.

Bambusa Fortunei variegata, E.—A dwarf tufted species, with nicely variegated leaves; 2 feet; Japan. Each, 2/6.

Bambusa gracilis.—A slender-growing variety of Japanese Bamboo; excellent for lawns or growing near water. Each, 2/6.

Bambusa nigra, E.—A slender-growing variety, with black stems; 5 to 10 feet; China and Japan. Each, 2/6.

Bambusa Taiho-chiku, E.—Highly ornamental, slender stem 10 feet in height; Japan. Each, 2/6.

Bambusa marmorea, E.—An ornamental kind, of medium-sized growth; 5 feet; Japan. Each, 2/6.

Beech.—In variety. (See *Fagus*.)

Benthamia fragifera, E.—Produces abundance of red berries; Nepaul; 15 to 20 feet. Each, 2/6.

Berberis aquifolia (*Mahonia*), E.—Bears a profusion of yellow flowers in the Spring; its foliage is also very ornamental; 8 feet; North America. Each, 2/6.

Berberis Bealii, E.—Yellow, foliage strikingly handsome. Each, 2/6.

Berberis Darwinii, E.—Orange-coloured blossoms; very ornamental; 6 to 10 feet. Each, 2/6.

Berberis Fortunei, E.—Similar in growth to *Berberis Bealii*, but the leaves are of a deep green colour; 6 feet; China. Each, 2/6.

Berberis stenophylla, E.—Orange. A highly-ornamental shrub of graceful habit. 2/6.

Berberis vulgaris purpurea (Red-fruited), E.—Leaves dark purple colour; bears sprays of bright red berries, which are edible. Each, 2/6.

Betula Alba (Silver Birch), D.—See Forest Trees. Each, 1/6 to 5/-.

Betula purpurea (Purple Birch), D.—Purple foliage and purplish white bark; makes a desirable tree for a lawn; 30 to 35 feet. Each, 2/6 to 7/6.

Betula pendula Youngii, D.—The true weeping species of the Silver Birch; very graceful for lawns, or as specimen trees. Each, 7/6 to 40/-.

Boronia elatior, E.—Has beautiful rosy carmine flowers; blooms later than *Pinnata*; 1 to 3 feet; Western Australia. Each, 2/6.

Boronia megastigma, E.—A small shrub, bearing numerous brown-coloured flowers, which have an exceedingly agreeable perfume; 3 feet; Australia. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

- Boronia pinnata**, E.—Beautiful rose-coloured flowers; good border shrub; 2 to 6 feet; New Holland. Each, 2/6.
- Bouvardia** (See Special List).—Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Brachychiton acerifolia** (Fire or Flame Tree), E.—Produces masses of scarlet flowers, small and bell-shaped; 60 feet; Australia. Each, 2/6.
- Brugmansia Knightii**, E.—Semi-double white trumpet-shaped flower; requires slight protection from frost; 6 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Brugmansia sanguinea**.—Trumpet-shaped flower, red and yellow; not hardy; 4 to 6 feet; Peru. Each, 2/6.
- Buddlea globosa**, E.—A fast-growing shrub, which bears numerous orange ball-like flowers; 12 feet; Chili. Each, 2/6.
- Buddlea Lindleyana**, E.—Rapid-growing tree; Britain. Each, 2/6.
- Buddlea Veitchiana**, E.—Semi-climbing plant; bright malvo-violet flowers. Each, 2/6.
- Buxus argentea variegata** (Variegated Tree Box), E.—Yellow and green; 3 feet; Britain. Each, 2/6.
- Buxus Dwarf Variety**, for edgings.—Per 100, 7/6 to 12/6.
- Callistemon coccinea** (Bottle Brush), E.—A handsome scarlet-flowering shrub; 6 to 8 feet; Australia. Each, 2/6.
- Calycanthus florida**, D.—Brown, sweet-scented flowering shrub; 5 feet; Carolina. Each, 2/6.
- Calycanthus proecox**, D.—See Chimonanthus fragrans.
- Camellias**.—See Special List. Each, 2/6 to 7/6.
- Camphora officinalis** (Camphor Laurel), E.—This plant produces the camphor of commerce. It requires slight protection from frost; 20 feet. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- Cantua dependens**, E.—A very beautiful shrub, bearing rose-coloured flowers in the Spring; 6 feet, Peru. Each, 2/6.
- Carpentaria Californica**.—An ornamental tall-growing shrub, with white flowers; California; 4 to 6 feet. Each, 3/6 to 7/6.
- Cassia capensis**, E.—Rapid-growing shrub, bearing numerous bright yellow flowers; South America. Each, 1/6 to 2/-.
- Cassia condolleana**, E.—Quick-growing; producing an abundance of yellow flowers in late Autumn; South America. Each, 1/6 to 2/-.
- Casuarina stricta** (She Oak).—15 feet; Australia. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Ceanothus Americanus** (New Jersey Tea). E.—A small shrub with a profusion of white flowers, which appear in December; 3 to 4 feet; America. Each, 2/6.
- Ceanothus azureus**, E.—Light blue, very handsome; 8 to 10 feet; Mexico. Each, 2/6.
- Ceanothus divaricatus**, E.—Bright green leaves, azure blue flowers; handsome. Each, 2/6.
- Ceanothus Gloire de Versailles**, E.—Very large trusses of deep lilac flowers; splendid variety for small gardens. Each, 2/6.
- Ceanothus Veitchianus**, E.—Bright blue flowers, in clusters. Very hardy; 10 feet; California. Each, 2/- to 3/6.
- Cerasus Lauro-cerasus** (Common Laurel), E.—6 to 10 feet. Each, 1/- to 2/6; per dozen, 6/- to 12/-; per 100, 20/- to 60/-.
- Cerasus lusitanica** (Portugal Laurel), E.—One of the most excellent shrubs grown; 10 to 15 feet; strong. Each, 2/6.
- Cerasus serrulata** (Japanese Flowering Cherry).—In many shades of red, pink, and white, double and single. Price, 2/6 to 10/6 each.
- Cercis siliquastrum** (Common Judas Tree), D.—Shining laves and red flowers; useful shrubby plant; 20ft. to 30ft.; Levant. Each, 2/6.
- Chamærops excelsa** (Hardy Fan Palm), E.—Makes a splendid ornamental plant for the centre of beds or lawns; 20 to 26 feet; China. Each, 2/6 to 21/-.
- Chilanthus dasophyllus**.—A winter-flowering semi-climbing shrub, white, useful for cutting. 2/6 each.
- Choisya ternata**, E.—A beautiful dark green-leaved shrub, bearing numerous white, sweet-scented flowers in January; 6 feet; Mexico. Each, 2/6.
- Chimonanthus fragrans** (Allspice), D.—Yellow, sweet-scented, winter flowering; for this reason it is specially valuable; 6 feet; Japan. Each, 2/6.
- Cistus albidus**, E.—A white-leaved variety, with pale purple flowers; very beautiful; 2 feet; Spain. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Cistus gummifera**, E.—White flowers, dwarf grower. Each, 2/6.
- Cistus ladaniferus maculata** (Gum Cistus), E.—White, spotted red; very showy; 6 feet; Spain. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Cistus lusitanicus** (Rock Rose), E.—White, with rose spot; very beautiful flowering plant for a warm, shady situation; 3 feet; Portugal. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Cistus parviflora**, E.—Flowers small, pale red in colour; very pretty; 3 feet; Crete. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Clethra alnifolia**, D.—A hardy shrub, producing white flowers, deliciously fragrant; 3 feet; United States. Each, 2/6.
- Clethra arborea** (Lily of the Valley Tree). E.—A beautiful up-right-growing tree, bearing numerous small spikes of creamy white flowers; 8 feet; Madeira. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- Clanthus puniceus** (the Glory Pea).—Bright scarlet, very showy; 5 feet; strong. Each, 2/6.

Clanthus puniceus alba, E.—The same as *C. puniceus* in shape and form, but pure white; a grand acquisition. Each, 2/6.

Climbing Plants.—See Special List.

Coprosma (Taupata).—See Special List of Native Trees.

Cordylina Australis (New Zealand Cabbage Tree).—15 to 40 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Cordylina indivisa (Broad-leaved Cabbage Tree).—Deep green, with red veins and long, elegant flowers. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Cornus sanguinea (English Dogwood), D.—This has reddish shoots, and produces white flowers in summer; 4 to 5 feet; Britain. Each, 2/6.

Cornus Siberica (Purple Dogwood), D.—Similar to the preceding, darker wood. Each, 2/6.

Coronella glauca, E.—Golden yellow. One of the most beautiful of flowering shrubs; South Europe. Each, 2/6.

Corraea alba, E.—Free flowering shrub, producing white flowers, and known as the Australian Fuchsia. Each, 1/- to 2/6.

Corynocarpus laevigatus (the Karaka, or New Zealand Laurel).—A fine hardy evergreen tree, with large, bright, glossy green leaves; does not do well in districts away from the sea; 20 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Cotoneaster Franchetti, E.—A handsome shrub of medium growth, covered in Autumn and Winter with bright coral red berries; very desirable. Each, 2/6.

Cotoneaster horizontalis, E.—Similar to *C. microphylla*; dwarf growing; dark red berries in winter. Each, 2/6.

Cotoneaster microphylla, E.—Ornamental evergreen, carrying large bunches of red berries during the Winter months; 3 feet; Nepal. Each, 2/6.

Cotoneaster Simmondsii, E.—Produces bright red berries in Autumn, which remain on the trees during the winter; 3 feet. Each, 2/6.

Cydonia Japonica (Scarlet Pyrus Japonica), D.—Produces orange scarlet flowers very early in the Spring before the leaves appear; 7 to 10 feet; Japan. Each, 2/6.

Cydonia japonica alba (White Pyrus Japonica).—4 feet. Each, 2/6.

Cydonia nivalis.—Pure white. Each, 2/6.

Cytisus (see Laburnum).

Cytisus proliferous (Tree Lucerne).—See Hedge and Shelter Trees.

Daboecia polifolia alba (St. Dabeoc's Irish Heath, syn. *Menziesia*), E.—This beautiful plant is covered for a long period with small spikes of white, bell-shaped flowers, which are prized for floral work. Each, 2/6.

Daphne indica rubra, E.—The well-known red variety; very sweet-scented; flowering in the winter and spring; 3 to 5 feet; China. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.

Daphne odorata alba, E.—A choice variety with white, sweet-scented flowers; dwarf habit; 3 to 5 feet. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.

Deutzia candidissima, D.—Double white, flowering shrubs; very beautiful; 6 feet. Each, 2/6.

Deutzia crenata, fl. pl., D.—White tinted with pink; flowering early in spring; 6 feet; Japan. Each, 2/6.

Deutzia gracilis, D.—A dwarf, graceful shrub, bearing numerous white flowers in the early spring; 1 to 2 feet; Japan. Each, 2/6.

Deutzia Lemoinei, D.—Improvement on the well-known *D. gracilis*; the flowers are much larger and finer; colour, white, Each, 2/6.

Deutzia Pride of Rochester, D.—Double-flowering variety, with white flowers. Each, 2/6.

Deutzia scabra, D.—Very hardy variety, with single white flowers; 5 feet; Japan. Each, 2/6.

Diosma ericoides, E.—Very pretty heath-like plant, with scented foliage and small white flowers; 2 to 4 feet; South Africa. Each, 2/- and 2/6.

Elæagnus japonica (Silver Thorn).—See Hedge Plants.

Elæagnus japonica aurea marginata, E.—10 feet; golden yellow variegation; makes a grand hedge for small gardens. Each, 1/6.

Elæagnus longipes.—A hardy evergreen shrub from Japan; produces an abundance of red edible berries; 5 to 6 feet. Each, 2/6.

Enkianthus japonica, D.—A very fine plant for lawns or shrubberies, with white pendulous flowers; leaves turn a brilliant red in the Autumn; very striking. Each, 3/6.

Erica (Heaths).—All the leading varieties; 1 to 2 feet. See separate list. Each, 1/6 to 3/6.

Eriostemon nerifolium, E.—A very pretty dwarf shrub, covered in Spring with white star-shaped flowers; 3 feet; Australia. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

Erythrina christa galli (Coral Plant), D.—Scarlet. In full bloom about February; 8 feet; Brazil. Each, 2/- to 3/-.

Escallonia exoniensis, E.—Upright grower, with bright green leaves; flowers pink. Each, 2/- to 3/-.

Escallonia macrantha.—A beautiful quick-growing shrub, with bright red flowers; 6 to 10 feet; Chili. Each, 1/6 to 2/6; per doz., 10/-. See also Hedge and Shelter Trees.

Escallonia montevidensis, E.—Large spikes of white flowers; 10 to 15 feet; Brazil. Each, 2/- and 2/6.

Escallonia pendula, E.—Dark green leaves and a pendulous habit. Each, 1/6 and 2/6.

Escallonia petrocladon, E.—White flowers, small leaves, very pretty; 6 feet; Patagonia. Each, 2/6.

Escallonia rubra, E.—Red; flowers about January to March; 4 feet; Chili. Each, 2/6.

Escallonia sanguinea.—This variety has deep red flowers and small, deeply serrated leaves; 3 feet; Chili. Each, 2/6.

Eucalyptus Campbells, E.—Winter flowering; red and pink flowers; very hardy and quick growing. Each, 1/- to 2/6.

Eucalyptus ciotriodora (Lemon-scented Gum), E.—In pots, each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Eucalyptus corynocalyx (Sugar Gum), E.—The leaves are odorous and pleasant; stock of all kinds being fond of it. Each, 1/- and 1/6.

Eucalyptus ficifolia (Crimson-flowered Gum), E.—This variety bears magnificent trusses of crimson flowers; very ornamental; not quite hardy in young state; 20 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

For other varieties, see Plantation Trees.

Eugenia myrtifolia, E.—Handsome foliage, often coppery coloured in the young state; flowers white; Bengal. Each, 2/- to 3/-.

Eugenia ugni, E.—Produces very glossy red fruit, with an agreeable aroma and pleasant taste; 4 feet; South Chili. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Eulalia japonica striata variegata, E.—Three feet; Japan. Clumps, each, 1/- to 2/6.

Eulalia japonica zebrina.—4 feet; Japan. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Handsome ornamental grasses. *Striata* Variegata is attractively striped with white, while *Zebrina* is curiously blotched with yellow.

Euonymus atropurpureus (American Burning Bush), D.—Strawberry-coloured fruit in the Autumn, remaining on the tree nearly all the Winter; 5 to 6 feet; North America. Each, 2/6.

Euonymus japonica (Japan Laurel), E.—Six feet. Each, 1/6. (See Hedge plants.)

Euonymus japonicus aueus variegatus, E.—Eight feet. Each, 2/6.

Euonymus latifolius aureus variegatus, E.—Six feet; golden variegation. Each, 2/6.

Hardy shrubs, the variegated forms being highly ornamental.

Exochorda grandiflora (syn. *Spiræa*) (the Pearl Bush), D.—Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion; requires a sunny position to ripen wood, otherwise will not bloom freely; 8 feet; China. Each, 2/- to 3/6.

Fabiana imbricata, E.—Pretty white-flowered heath-like plant of erect growth; 3 feet; Chili. Each, 2/6.

Fagus asplenifolia (Fern-leaved Beech), D.—15 to 20 feet; a beautiful variety, with finely-divided, fern-like foliage, and twiggy, well-formed growth; it is universally admired. Each, 3/6 to 10/-.

Fagus fusca (New Zealand).—Commonly known as New Zealand Beech. 1/6 to 2/6 for each.

Fagus purpurea (Purple-leaved Beech), D.—Extremely handsome foliage tree, with purple-coloured leaves; 35 to 40 feet; Europe. Each, 3/6 to 20/-.

Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech), D.—This makes a large, spreading tree, and is much admired for its shining green foliage; 40 to 50 feet. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.

Fagus sylvatica pendula.—The weeping Common Beech. Price, 10/- to 40/- each.

Ficus Australis (Australian Fig), E.—A fine evergreen tree, which should be quite hardy in the North Island; 40 feet; Australia. Each, 2/6.

Ficus Australis variegata, E.—A very handsome variegated species; makes a splendid pot plant. Each, 2/6.

Ficus elastica (India-rubber Plant), E.—Has very large leaves, dark, bright, shining green; splendid for indoor culture; 20 feet; East Indies. Each, 3/6.

Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig), E.—Similar to the above, but with smaller leaves; should stand well near the sea coast; 40 feet; Australia. Each, 2/6.

Forest Trees.—See Special List.

Forsythia suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell), D.—Bright golden yellow flowers and clean deep green foliage; 4 feet; Japan. Each, 2/6.

Forsythia viridissima, D.—Foliage deep, shining green; flowers bright yellow; 10 feet; North China. Each, 2/6.

Fourcroya gigantea, E.—Resembles in a great measure the genus *Agave*; leaves long and sharp pointed, flowers milk-white inside, greenish outside on long scape; sometimes 20 feet high; South America. Each, 2/- to 3/6.

Fraxinus Americana (the American Ash), D.—A very fine, large, rapid-growing tree, suitable for parks, large public grounds, and for street planting; 40 feet. Each, 2/6 to 10/6.

Fraxinus excelsior (English Ash), D.—This is a larger and greener-leaved variety than the American, and is a good variety for damp situations; 40 to 50 feet. See also Forest Trees. Each, 2/6 to 10/6.

Fraxinus excelsior aurea (Golden-barked Ash), D.—Very handsome. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

Fraxinus excelsior pendula (Weeping Ash), D.—Splendid specimens, on tall stems, 6 to 10 feet high; the beautiful drooping foliage of this variety is very graceful in appearance. Each, 10/6 to 42/-.

Fraxinus ornus (Manna Ash), D.—Greenish-white; very handsome and free flowering. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Garrya elliptica, E.—An ornamental shrub, with pendulous green flowers; very handsome 6 feet. California. Each 3/6.

- Genista andreana** (Crimson-flowered Broom), E.—This differs from the common broom only in colour; the flowers, instead of being all yellow, have the side petals of a rich chestnut red; 5 to 8 feet; Normandy. Each, 2/6.
- Genista monosperma alba** (White Broom), E.—Pure white and very free flowering; 6 feet; South Europe. Each, 2/6.
- Genista fragrans**.—The lovely golden-flowering broom of Southern Europe. Each, 2/6.
- Gleditsia tricanthos** (Honey Locust), D.—A fast-growing tree, with pinnate foliage and strong spines; it is very hardy, and is suitable for cold, bleak positions; 40 to 50 feet; North America. Each, 1/- to 2/6.
- Goodia latifolia**, E.—An ornamental evergreen, shrub, bearing yellow flowers; 4 to 6 feet; Australia. Each, 2/- to 2/6.
- Grevillea robusta** (the Silky Oak of Australia), E.—A remarkably handsome tree, with most graceful foliage; 40 feet. Strong plants. Each, 1/6 to 3/6.
- Guelder Rose**.—See *Viburnum*.
- Gynerium argenteum** (Silver Pampas Grass), E.—Six to 10 feet; Monte Video. Clumps, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Gynerium aureum variegatum**, E.—Leaves golden variegated; makes a very handsome specimen; 3 to 5 feet. Clumps, each 1/6 to 2/6.
- Gynerium roseum** (Rose-coloured Pampas Grass), E.—Clumps, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Habrothamnus elegans**, E.—Carmine. Very hardy and ornamental shrub, flowering in the summer; 4 feet; Mexico. Each, 2/6.
- Halesia diptea** (Snowdrop), D.—A very handsome shrub or small tree, bearing white flowers early in December; 10 to 15 feet; North America. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- Heliotropium peruvianum** (Common Heliotrope).—Flowers lilac; very fragrant; Peru. Each, 1/-.
- Hibiscus Camdenii**, E.—Scarlet, an improvement on *H. sinensis rosea*. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- Hibiscus Conqueror**, E.—Single apricot; very fine. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- Hibiscus Island Empress**, E.—Double, rosy red; splendid variety. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- Hibiscus Peachblow**, E.—Double salmon pink, charming colour. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- Hibiscus sinensis rosea**, E.—A very handsome scarlet variety; extremely showy; 4 feet; East Indies. Each, 2/6.
- Hibiscus syriacus** (Rose of Sharon), D.—Single purple; an extremely useful shrub, blooming in great profusion at a season of the year when but few shrubs flower; 6 to 8 feet; Syria. Each, 2/6.
- Hibiscus syriacus**, fl. pl., D.—Double purple flowers, similar to the above. Each, 2/6.
- Honeysuckle** (*Lonicera*).—See Special List of Climbers.
- Hydrangea alba magnifica**, D.—Pure white; very handsome; 3 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Hydrangea ajasia**, D.—Flowers cup-shaped, pink with blue stamens; very handsome. Each, 2/6.
- Hydrangea hortensis**, D.—Blue; bearing immense trusses of blue flowers during the Summer months; 3 feet; China. Each, 2/6.
- Hydrangea hortensis**, D.—Pink. A companion plant to the above, and very beautiful; 3 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Hydrangea hortensis Otaksa**, D.—Bears large heads of pink flowers; very desirable. Each, 2/6.
- Hydrangea hortensis variegata**, D.—Leaves variegated white; flowers pale blue and white; 3 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora**, D.—Flowers white, borne in immense pyramidal trusses more than a foot long; it remains in flower two or three months; 4 to 6 feet; Japan. Each, 2/6.
- Hydrangea stellata rubra**, D.—Rose-coloured flowers; petals serrated. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- Hydrangea Thomas Hogg**, D.—White, with large trusses. Each, 2/6.
- Fine old favourites, which do best in shady situations, and require plenty of water during dry weather.
- Hypericum moserianum**, E.—A handsome shrub of great floriferousness, being covered from October to the Autumn with magnificent deep yellow flowers; first-class certificate. Each, 2/6.
- Ilex aquifolium** (Common Holly), E.—10 to 30 feet. Each, 1/6 to 3/-.
- Ilex aquifolium argentea marginata** (Silver Queen), E.—Very handsome silver-margined foliage; makes a splendid ornamental tree for border or edge of a lawn; 12 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Ilex aquifolium aurea regina** (Golden Queen), E.—Leaves dark green, broadly margined with yellow. Each, 2/6.
- Ilex aquifolium ferox argentea** (Silver Hedgehog), E.—A unique variety; leaves deep skining green, margined with yellow; on the edges of the leaves are numerous small spines, and the leaves are distorted in a peculiar manner; 8 to 10 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Ilex aquifolium Lawsoni variegata**, E.—Variegated, each leaf having a large blotch of yellow in its centre, just the reverse to Golden Queen. Each, 2/6.
- Ilex cornuta**, E.—Leaves hard, dark green, almost always furnished with three strong spines at the end, which in mature plants assume the appearance of horns; berries are large and of brilliant colouring; 6 feet; China. Each, 2/6.

- Indigofera decora** (Indigo), D.—Produces numerous pinky red flowers in dense racemes about January and February; 3 feet; China. Each, 2/6.
- Jacaranda mimosaefolia**, D.—A handsome shrub or small tree, with Mimosa-like foliage and magnificent flowers; it is not very hardy, and would be best planted in a sheltered situation; it also makes a very ornamental greenhouse plant; 10 feet; Brazil. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- Juglans** (Walnuts).—See Nuts in Fruit Tree List.
- Justicia magnifica**, E.—Large truss of pink flowers, very showy. Each, 2/6.
- Kalmia latifolia** (Calico Bush Tree), E.—A handsome tree; foliage stout and leathery; flowers white when expanded; 5 feet, North America. Each, 3/6 to 10/-.
- Kerria japonica**, fl. pl., D.—Spreading habit, and covered with double yellow flowers in the spring; 4 feet to 5 feet; Japan. Each, 2/- and 2/6.
- Koelreuteria paniculata**, D.—Hardy tree, bearing yellow flowers; 10 feet; North China. Each, 2/6.
- Laburnum Adami**, D.—Flowers pale purple, disposed in long pendulous racemes. Each, 2/6.
- Laburnum vulgare** (Common Laburnum), D.—The well-known Laburnum of gardens, with bright yellow flowers; bloom in the early Spring. Each, 1/- to 2/6.
- Laburnum vulgare Carlieri**, D.—Handsome free-flowering form of the Common Laburnum, leaves very narrow and flowers in long racemes. Each, 2/6.
- Lasiandra macrantha**, E.—Flowers deep rich violet purple, freely produced at the ends of the branches (not hardy); 6 to 10 feet; strong. Each, 2/6.
- Lasiandra macrantha grandiflora**, E.—Rich purple-coloured flowers, which are often 4 to 6 inches across; it flowers in the Autumn, and makes a magnificent show (not hardy). Each, 2/6 to 3/6.
- Laurestinus**.—For varieties see Viburnum. Each, 6d. to 2/6.
- Laurus nobilis** (Sweet Bay), E.—A well-known aromatic evergreen tree or shrub, which succeeds in almost any soil; 10 to 30 feet; South Europe. Each, 2/6.
- Lavandula spica** (syn. *L. vera*) (Common Lavender), E.—South Europe; the highly-scented lavender bush. Each, 1/-.
- Leonotis Leonorus**, E.—An evergreen shrub from Cape of Good Hope, with orange scarlet flowers in whorls. Each, 2/6.
- Leptospermum Chapmanii** (Red-flowered Manuka).—Nice, well-grown plants. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- Leptospermum Nicolii**.—A dark red variety of the native Manuka. A great acquisition. 2/6 to 5/- each.
- Leucadendron argenteum** (Silver Tree), E.—A very handsome tree; foliage silvery white; 15 to 20 feet; South Africa. Each, 2/6.
- Libonia floribunda**, E.—Beautiful small shrub, orange and red; very free flowering (not hardy); 4 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Ligustrum japonicum** (Japan Privet), E.—White; 8 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Ligustrum japonicum tricolor**, E.—A beautiful shrub, with leaves variegated, green, white, and red, making a very pretty effect; 3 to 6 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Ligustrum Golden City**, E.—A golden-leaved variety; hardy. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Ligustrum ovalifolium**, E.—This variety makes a fine large specimen shrub, holding its leaves late into the Winter; the flowers are white; 6 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Ligustrum aureum elegantissimum**, E.—A very handsome shrub, with leaves of bright green and yellow variegation; 3 feet to 5 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Ligustrum vulgare** (English Privet).—This variety makes a good hardy hedge; 6 to 10 feet; Britain. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Lilac**.—See Syringa.
- Liquidambar styraciflua** (Sweet Gum).—In the Autumn the leaves turn lovely brilliant colours; will grow in any soil and situation, but the colouring is most effective when the trees are grown in cold climates; 30 to 50 feet; North America. Each, 2/6 to 10/6.
- Liriodendron tulipifera** (Tulip Tree).—One of the finest deciduous trees grown, having handsome foliage of a bright shining green colour, and large flowers of a yellowish red colour; 5 feet; North America. Each, 2/6 to 10/6.
- Lophostemon**.—See Tristania.
- Magnolia conspicua**, D.—One of the most beautiful of all the Magnolias; the large, white striped purple flowers expand about the end of October, before the leaves. Each, 2/6.
- Magnolia fuscata**, E.—An evergreen variety, with small purple flowers; very fragrant. Each, 2/6.
- Magnolia grandiflora**, E.—This magnificent broad-leaved evergreen produces immense, fragrant, bowl-like white flowers; it makes a handsome tree; 25 to 50 feet. Each, 2/6 to 10/6.
- Magnolia longifolia**, E.—A very handsome variety, with large white fragrant flowers; Asia. Each, 2/6.
- Magnolia purpurea**, D.—A low-spreading bush, with dark green leaves, and flowers of a pale purple colour outside, shading to a creamy white within; 8 to 10 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Magnolia stellata**.—A very pretty bush, with white flowers, which open in the spring, before the leaves are fully developed. Each, 3/6 to 7/6.

Melia azederach (White Cedar), D.—A tree highly valued for its large ornamental foliage; 40 feet; Asia. Each, 2/6.

Menziesia.—See *Dabœcia*.

Mountain Ash.—See *Pyrus*. Each, 2/6.

Myrtus communis (Common Myrtle).—A fine handsome shrub, with strongly-scented foliage and white flowers; 6 feet. Each, 2/6.

Myrtus romanus (Roman Myrtle).—White, sweet-scented flowers; growth bushy. Each, 2/6.

Nandina domestica, E.—Very handsome foliage shrub; leaves very beautiful in the Autumn; 6 feet; Japan. Each, 3/6 to 5/-.

Nerium (*Oleander*) **album**, E.—Flowers very large, pure white, and extremely pretty; 6 to 10 feet; South Europe. Each, 2/6.

Nerium grandiflorum plenum, E.—Double pink, very large flowers; 5 feet. Each, 2/6.

Nerium splendens, E.—Double red, bright and handsome; a very fine variety; 6 to 10 feet; South Europe. Each, 2/6.

Olea fragrans golden, E.—Sweet, fragrant, golden-coloured; small flowering evergreen shrub; 3 feet; Japan. Each, 5/-.

Olearia.—For description see list of Native shrubs.

Osmanthus illicifolius, E.—Bears a close resemblance to the English Holly, and is a fine evergreen shrub; 6 feet. Each, 2/6.

Paulownia imperialis, D.—A very noble tree, of rapid growth; thrives in any soil; flowers light purple; foliage large and handsome; 30 feet; Japan. Each, 2/6.

Philadelphus Bouquet Blanc.—Very floriferous sort, with long branches and semi-double white flowers; medium sized. Each, 2/6.

Philadelphus coronarius, D.—Sweet-scented, with sprays of sweet-scented white flowers; 5 to 6 feet. Each, 2/6.

Philadelphus grandiflorus (Mock Orange), D.—A large-flowered, strong-growing sort, producing beautiful white flowers in abundance; 6 to 12 feet. Each, 2/6.

Philadelphus grandiflorus speciosissimus plenus, D.—Producing large white flowers, which have a full double centre and are deliciously scented. Each, 2/6.

Philadelphus microphyllus, D.—Produces large white flowers, sweetly scented, in great abundance; 6 feet. Each, 2/6.

Philadelphus multiflorus plenus, D.—Splendid double white variety of this fine hardy shrub; a great acquisition. Each, 2/6.

Phormium tenax (New Zealand Flax).—10 feet; New Zealand. Each, 2/6.

Phormium tenax variegatum.—Six feet; New Zealand. Each, 2/6.

Phormium tenax atro-purpureum.—Purple leaved variety; 6 feet; New Zealand. Each, 2/6.

Photinia glabra, E.—Handsome ornamental tree, bearing white flowers late in the Autumn; its foliage is large, and coloured in the Winter; 10 to 20 feet; Japan. Each, 2/6.

Photinia glabra rubens.—A beautiful evergreen ornamental garden tree, with bright red foliage, retaining its colour through the whole year. Each, 3/6.

Photinia serrulata, E.—Large shining leaves, and large bunches of whitish flowers; reddish colour in autumn; 10 to 20 feet; China. Each, 2/6.

Phyllostachys aurea.—A bamboo with golden stems; 10 feet. Each, 2/6.

Phyllostachys Marliacea (*Shibochiku* or *Wrinkled Bamboo*).—Very rare. Each, 2/6.

Pittosporum (Native Matipo).—In variety. See list Native Plants.

Platanus orientalis D.—The Oriental Plane is a noble tree, with large broad leaves; well adapted for large plantations, or to stand singly; of very rapid growth. Each, 2/6 to 10/6.

Platanus orientalis variegata.—A variegated form of the Oriental Plane, with white variegation. Each, 2/6.

Plumbago capensis, E.—Lavender. Each, 2/6.

Plumbago capensis alba, E.—White. Each, 2/6.

Very showy Autumn flowering shrubs. **F. Capensis Alba** has lovely pure white flowers, and stands drought well (not hardy).

Poinciana regia (Royal Peacock Flower).—A handsome tree, with bright scarlet flowers in loose racemes. The flowers are peculiarly marked with yellow lines and variegations, and are followed by pods about 4in. long; 30 feet; Madagascar. Each, 3/6.

Polygala grandis.—A beautiful shrub, which blooms throughout the Winter, producing a large quantity of flowers for cutting; 6 feet. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

Polygala oppositifolia, E.—A handsome variety; flowers purple; 6 feet; Cape of Good Hope. Each, 2/6.

Pomegranate.—See *Punica*.

Populus monilifera (Black Italian Poplar). Strong-growing tree with enormous leaves. Each, 2/6.

Populus tremula (Aspen Poplar).—An erect-growing tree, with white wood and grey bark. It derives its name from the manner in which the leaves shake and tremble, even on almost calm days. Each, 2/6.

Populus Yuannanensis.—A new Poplar with handsome leaves and red stems. Each, 2/6.

Portugal Laurel.—See *Cerasus*. Each, 2/6.

Prostanthera rotundifolia, E.—A very handsome shrub, bearing purple flowers in abundance, which are very attractive; 5 feet; Australia. Each, 2/6.

- Prostanthera sieberii**, E.—A compact-growing shrub bearing violet-coloured flowers. A great acquisition. Each, 2/6.
- Protea mellifera** (Cape Honey Flower), E.—A shrub or small tree; flowers cup-shaped, white, tinted pink, and very handsome; 6 to 10 feet; Cape of Good Hope. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- Prunus moserii fl. pl.**—A beautiful flowering plum with roundish copper-coloured leaves. 2/6 each.
- Prunus pissardi**, D.—Foliage purple-coloured and very beautiful; it is covered with white flowers in the Spring; 10 to 20 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Prunus pissardi nigra**, D.—An improved type, having roundish leaves, which are almost black through the whole season. Each, 2/6.
- Prunus sinensis fl. pl. alba** (Double White Flowering Plum), D.—Very effective, hardy Spring-flowering shrub; 6 feet. Each, 2/- to 3/-.
- Prunus sinensis fl. pl. rosea**, D.—Rose. Each, 2/- to 3/-.
- Prunus triloba** (Double-flowering Plum). Large double flowers, colour bright pink. An attractive plant for any garden. Each, 2/6.
- Prunus Vesuvius**.—The leaves are very large, of a beautiful metallic crimson colour throughout. Each, 2/6.
- Punica (Pomegrante) granatum**, E.—A very ornamental tree, producing fruit of a beautiful golden colour, tinged with red; 15 to 20 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Punica nana fl. pl. E.**—Very pretty double variety, with orange red flowers; dwarf, compact habit; very beautiful. Each, 2/6.
- Pyrus aucuparia** (Mountain Ash), D.—Bright scarlet berries and beautiful coloured leaves in the Autumn; 15 to 20 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Pyrus domestica** (Service Tree), D.—Flowers cream-coloured, about the size of the Hawthorn; fruit is edible, but requires to be kept until soft; 20 to 30 feet; Britain. Each, 2/6.
- Pyrus foliolosa**, D.—A variety of the Mountain Ash, with finer and more graceful foliage. Each, 2/6.
- Quercus cersis** (Turkey Oak), D.—A medium-sized tree of thick, close growth, leaves deeply serrated, and hang on the tree for a long time; 30 to 35 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Quercus coccinea** (Scarlet Oak), D.—This is the variety that so enriches the landscape in the Autumn, when its leaves turn a brilliant scarlet. Each, 2/6 to 10/6.
- Quercus ilex** (Evergreen Oak), E.—A very hardy evergreen variety, and ornamental; makes splendid shelter; 50 feet; Japan. Each, 1/6 to 3/6.
- Quercus palustris** (Pin Oak), D.—Leaves deep green and finely divided; as the tree grows the branches droop until the lower ones touch the ground; the foliage is scarlet and yellow in the Autumn; North America; 40 to 50 feet. Each, 2/6 to 10/6.
- Quercus robur** (English Oak), D.—Sixty feet. Each, 2/6 to 10/6.
- Quercus rubra** (Red Oak) D.—A rapid-growing American variety; the leaves are large and bright green and take on a purplish-scarlet hue in the Autumn; 50 to 60 feet. Each, 2/6 to 10/6.
- Raphiolepis ovata**, E.—A very hardy shrub, with dark shining leaves and long spikes of white flowers; 5 feet; China. Each, 2/6.
- Rhododendron ponticum**, E.—Seven to 12 feet. Each, 2/6 to 7/6.
- Rhododendron, Finest Named Hybrids**, E.—Each 3/6 and 5/-; extra large specimen plants from 7/6 to 42/- each.
- Rhus cotinus** (Sumach), D.—This tree bears large panicles of purplish, misty-looking flowers in December, and on account of this is often called the Smoke Bush; the leaves turn to various colours in the Autumn; 8 to 9 feet; South Europe. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- Rhus glabra**, D.—A fine ornamental tree, with large glabrous leaves, which are particularly fine in the autumn; 5 to 10 feet; North America. Each, 2/6.
- Rhus glabra laciniata** (Fern-leaved), D.—Four to 5 feet. A beautiful hardy tree with elegantly cut leaves; the crimson Autumn tints are lovely; North America. Each, 2/6.
- Rhus succedanea** (Japanese Wax Tree), D.—Eight feet. A beautiful deciduous shrub, the leaves turning crimson and pink in the autumn; Japan. Each, 2/6.
- Rhus vernicifera** (Lacquer Tree), D.—Very fine foliage tree for the garden; the pinnate leaves turn brown red in the Autumn and are very ornamental; 6 feet; Nepal. Each, 2/6.
- Rhus Virginiana**.—A handsome deciduous shrub of which the leaves, in Autumn, turn red; very effective in shrubberies. Each, 2/6.
- Ribes sanguineum** (Flowering Currant), D.—This shrub makes a good display of bloom when flowers are scarce, and its pretty pendulous pink flowers are very attractive; 4 to 5 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Robinia hispida**.—A small deciduous tree, bearing rose-coloured flowers in pendulous bunches, similar to Wistaria; 3 feet to 6 feet; North America. Each, 2/- to 3/6.
- Romneya Coulteri**, D.—The Great Californian Tree Poppy. The flowers are large, 4 to 5 inches across, pure white, with a fine bunch of yellow stamens. Each, 2/- to 3/-.

- Rondoletia speciosa**, E.—A shrub of medium height; produces bright crimson flowers in great profusion. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.
- Roses, Hybrid Perpetuals, Tea-scented, etc.**—Separate Rose Catalogue is published. Copy on application.
- Rosmarinus officinalis** (Rosemary).—A very ornamental herb plant; 2 to 4 feet; South Europe. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Salix Babylonica** (Willow), D.—The well-known Weeping Willow; 35 to 40 feet; Levant. Each, 2/6.
- Salix Caprea** (Palm Willow), D.—A tree with silvery green foliage, bearing large catkins before the leaves develop. Each, 2/6.
- Salix viminalis** (Golden Willow), D.—This is valued for its golden-coloured barked twigs in the Winter season; 15 feet; England. Each, 2/6.
- Schinus molle** (Pepper Tree), E.—Of pendulous habit, with shining bright green foliage, covered in Winter with long racemes of coral pink berries, which give it a very ornamental effect; 15 feet. Each, 2/- to 3/6.
- Solanum capricastrum** (Star Capsicum), E.—A very handsome ornamental plant with white flowers and scarlet berries the size of a hazel nut; 1 to 2 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Sophora japonica** (Chinese Pagoda Tree), D.—Cream, an extremely handsome hardy tree, with dark green graceful foliage; 40 feet; Japan. Each, 2/6.
- Spiræa Anthony Waterer**, D.—Crimson, plant very hardy and vigorous, making a dwarf, compact bush, about 18 inches high. Each, 2/6.
- Spiræa bumalda**, D.—Handsome variety, rosy pink, changing to lighter shade. Each, 2/6.
- Spiræa callosa**.—Flowers similar to *S. Anthony Waterer*, but the corymbs are larger and the shrub a stronger grower; 3 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Spiræa Douglasii**, D.—Flowers are produced in upright spikes; bright pink in colour; a good sort for late summer; 3 to 4 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Spiræa grandiflora** (Snowbush).—See *Exochorda grandiflora*.
- Spiræa Lindleyana**.—Flowers pure white, disposed in terminal panicles; a very beautiful shrub; 4 feet; Himalayas. Each, 2/6.
- Spiræa multiflora arguta**, D.—A superb variety, exceedingly floriferous, covered in the Spring with a multitude of small pure white flowers, giving the plant an aspect as if covered with snow; 3 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Spiræa prunifolia**, fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath), D.—Pretty double white flowers, in bunches of twos and threes all along the almost leafless stems; the flowers are among the first to appear in the Spring, and are very showy; 4 to 5 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Spiræa Reevesiana**, E.—A single variety, producing clusters of beautiful white flowers about November, 6 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Spiræa Reevesiana fl. pl.**—Similar in habit of growth to the preceding, but the flowers are double; a desirable acquisition; 4 to 6 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Spiræa Thunbergii**.—A spring-flowering shrub of great beauty, with masses of pure white flowers; very desirable for small borders; 2 feet; Japan. Each, 2/6.
- Stenocarpus Cunninghamii** (the Fire Tree or Tulip Tree of Queensland).—Flowers bright crimson; foliage dark bright green; very handsome; 60 feet. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.
- Stephanandra flexuosa**, D.—A shrub of spreading habit, with pink flowers and pendulous branches; the foliage in Autumn turns a variety of beautiful shades, useful for decorative purposes. Each, 2/6.
- Sterculea acerifolia** (Flame Tree), E.—Flowers scarlet; tree of shapely pyramidal growth. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.
- Sterculea diversifolia** (Kurrajong).—Flowers brilliant red, splendid tree for hot, dry districts. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.
- Symphoricarpos occidentalis** (Snowberry), D.—A bush of more spreading habit than *S. racemosus*, and bearing large white berries in greater profusion.. Each, 2/6.
- Symphoricarpos racemosus** (Snowberry Tree), D.—This shrub is valued for its white berries, which appear on the tree in Autumn; it is ornamental when planted in masses; 3 to 4 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Symphoricarpos racemosus variegata**, D.—Similar to the preceding, but with nicely variegated leaves; very ornamental; 4 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Symphoricarpos vulgaris**, D.—This one bears red berries, which, though not as large as those of the above, are more thickly clustered along the stems; 3 to 4 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Syringa persica** (Persian Lilac).—Each, 2/- to 3/6.
- Syringa persica alba**.—White, Each, 2/- to 3/6.
- Syringa vulgaris** (Common Lilac).—Each, 2/- to 3/6.
- Syringa vulgaris alba**.—White.—Each, 2/- to 3/6.
- Syringa vulgaris Corinne**.—Double Violet. Each, 2/6.
- Syringa vulgaris Marie Legrave**.—Single pure white. Each, 2/6.
- Syringa vulgaris Maxime Cornu**.—Double pale lilac. Each, 2/6.
- Syringa vulgaris Mathieu de Bombasle**.—Double mauve. Each, 2/6.
- Syringa vulgaris Michel Buchner**.—Double red. Each, 2/6.
- Well-known deciduous flowering shrubs, of great beauty. Long spikes of fragrant flowers in early Spring. Height, 6 feet.

- Tamarix gallica** (Pink-flowering Cypress), D.—A very ornamental flowering tree, with racemes of pink flowers; invaluable for planting near the sea coast, as it stands the salt spray well; 5 to 10 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Tamarix plumosa**.—A variety of *T. gallica*, having heavier foliage than the type, giving it a distinct plumed appearance. Each, 2/- to 3/6.
- Tamarix sinensis**.—Similar in growth to *T. gallica*, but not quite so strong, and the flowers are darker. Each, 2/6.
- Tamarix tetrandra purpurea**.—A variety of Tamarisk from the Taurus Mountains. Flowers light purple. Each, 2/6.
- Teloepa speciosissima** (Waratah).—An evergreen tree of great beauty in its native country. Flowers brilliant crimson; height, 6 to 8 feet; New South Wales. Each, 3/6.
- Teloepa truncata** (Tasmanian Waratah).—Flowers brilliant crimson, very striking; a better "doer" than the preceding variety. Each, 3/6 to 5/-.
- Tilia Europæa**, D.—50 feet.—The Linden or Lime Tree. Each, 2/6 to 10/6.
- Tristania Australis**.—White. A very very quick-growing evergreen tree, with broad foliage; useful for shelter. Each, 2/6.
- Tristania Conferta**, E.—A tree of handsome appearance, similar to *T. Australis*; good for avenue planting and shelter. Each, 2/6.
- Ulmus montana** (Wych Elm), D.—40 feet. Each, 1/6 to 3/6.
- Ulmus purpurea** (Purple-leaved Elm), D.—Very striking; 60 feet; extra strong specimens, 7 to 8 feet. Each, 1/6 to 10/6.
- Ulmus suberosa** (Cork Elm), D.—50 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Ulmus pendula** (Weeping Elm), D.—The Weeping Elm is much esteemed for lawns; we offer splendid specimens, with well-branched heads, worked upon tall straight stems, 6 to 12 feet high. Each, 10/6 to 42/-.
- Ulmus Canadian**.—Each, 2/6.
- Ulmus Chichester**.—Each, 2/6.
- Ulmus Huntingdon**.—Each, 2/6.
- Ulmus monumentalis**.—Each, 2/- to 3/6.
- Ulmus umbraculifera**.—Each, 3/6.
- Ulmus viminalis variegata**.—Each, 2/6.
- All the above varieties of Elm are splendid trees for planting avenues and other ornamental places; they are vigorous and hardy, and stand the wind well.
- Viburnum janonicum**, E.—10 feet. Japan. Each, 2/6.
- Viburnum Lantana versicolor**.—A handsome variety, with leaves clear yellow in the Spring, golden yellow in Summer, and of wonderful shade in the Autumn, being a mixture of yellow, green, orange, and violaceous red. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- Viburnum odoratissimum**, E.—Tree with white flowers, followed by red berries; 5 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Viburnum lucidum**, E.—Flowers pure white, very handsome, and produced freely; leaves glabrous and shining; 10 to 12 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Viburnum macrocephalum** (Chinese mense size, greenish white; very fine; 20 feet; China. Each, 2/6.
- Snowball**), D.—White; flowers of im-
- Viburnum opulus** (Guelder Rose), D.—Outer flowers white, centre creamy; very showy; 8 to 10 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Viburnum plicatum** (Snowball Tree), D.—One of the best of shrubs; bearing heads of white flowers in great profusion; 6 to 7 feet. Each, 3/6.
- Viburnum Sieboldtii**, E.—White, producing in the Autumn large bunches of small red berries; very ornamental and useful for floral work or decoration; 4 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Viburnum tinus** (Laurestinus), E.—Spring-flowering; very hardy and profuse bloomer; 8 to 10 feet. Each, 2/6.
- See Hedge and Shelter Trees for price per 100.
- Viburnum tomentosum**, E.—A very desirable variety, bearing large flat heads of white flowers; 6 to 8 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Weigelia candida**, D.—Very free bloomer, producing fine large white flowers; 4 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Weigelia Eva Rathke**, D.—Vigorous shrub, flowering abundantly; the flower is of crimson red colour. Each, 2/6.
- Weigelia hortensis nivea**, D.—A neat-growing variety, with pure white flowers; distinct; 4 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Weigelia amabilis variegata**, D.—This is esteemed for its variegated leaves, as well as for its pink flowers; 4 to 5 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Weigelia rosea**, D.—Rose. Handsome, free-flowering variety; 6 to 8 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Weigelia rosea aurea variegata**, D.—Fine hardy shrub, with beautifully variegated foliage. Each, 2/6.
- Westringia rigida** (syn. *angustifolia*), E.—An evergreen shrub, with small white flowers; very attractive; Australia. Each, 2/6.
- Yucca aloefolia** (Aloe-leaved), E.—Flowers cream-coloured; leaves broad and green, tipped with red; the flower-stem reaches the height of 15 to 20 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Yucca filamentosa** (Adam's Needle), E.—The well-known garden Yucca, blooming towards the close of the year; its spikes of white flowers are very beautiful; 2 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Yucca gloriosa** (Mound Lily), E.—This variety produces very large spikes of white flowers; suitable as single specimens on lawns or rockeries; 6 to 8 feet. Each, 2/6.
- Yucca variegata**.—Each, 2/6 to 5/-.

SEASIDE PLANTS.

THE following Trees and Shrubs are suitable for planting in close proximity to the sea. Prices will be seen under list of Trees and Shrubs.

<i>Abies excelsa</i> .	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> .
African Boxthorn.	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> .
<i>Albanthus glandulosa</i> .	Mountain Ash.
Alder, English.	<i>Myoporum laetum</i> (Ngaio).
Ash, English.	<i>Olearia Traversii</i> .
<i>Araucaria excelsa</i> .	<i>Pinus laricio</i> .
Beech, Common.	<i>Pinus maritima</i> .
<i>Berberis Darwinii</i> .	<i>Pinus muricata</i> .
Birch, Silver.	Plane, Oriental.
<i>Coprosma Baueriana</i> (Taupata)	<i>Pyrus aucuparia</i> .
<i>Corynocarpus laevigata</i> (Karak).	<i>Pyrus domestica</i> .
<i>Cotoneaster microphylla</i> .	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i> .
<i>Elaeagnus japonica</i> .	Pohutukawa.
<i>Elaeagnus aurea marginata</i> .	<i>Quercus ilex</i> .
<i>Escallonia macrantha</i> .	<i>Senecio rotundifolia</i> .
Elm, Wych.	Sycamore.
<i>Euonymus</i> , Varieties.	<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i> .
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i> .	<i>Tamarix gallica</i> .
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> .	<i>Tamarix plumosa</i> .
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> , Varieties.	<i>Tamarix sinensis</i> .
<i>Laburnum</i> , Common.	

Plants conspicuous for their Autumn Tints.

THE following list contains some of the trees and plants which are peculiarly beautiful through the change of colouring in the foliage during the Autumn months. For descriptions and prices see Ornamental Shrubs, etc.

<i>Acers</i> (Maple), Canadian varieties.	Mountain Ash.
<i>Acers</i> (Maple), Japanese varieties.	<i>Nandina domestica</i> .
<i>Ampelopsis hederacea</i> (Virginian Creeper).	Oriental Plane.
<i>Ampelopsis Royalsii</i> .	Oak, English.
<i>Ampelopsis Veitchii</i> .	Oak, Purple.
<i>Ampelopsis Veitchii purpurea</i> .	Oak, Scarlet.
<i>Azalea mollis</i> .	Pear (Kieffer's Hybrid).
<i>Azalea Pontica</i> .	Poplar (Lombardy).
Beech, Common.	Poplar (Balsam).
Beech, Purple.	<i>Prunus pissardi</i> .
<i>Berberis Bealii</i> .	<i>Prunus sinensis</i> .
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i> (Japanese Barberry)	<i>Prunus Vesuvius</i> .
<i>Cerasus</i> (Cherries, Flowering varieties).	<i>Rhus cotinus</i> .
<i>Enkianthus japonica</i> .	<i>Rhus succedanea</i> .
<i>Enonymus atropurpureus</i> (American Bush).	<i>Rhus vernicifera</i> .
Golden Ash.	Silver Birch.
Guelder Rose.	Spanish Chestnuts.
<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i> .	<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i> fl. pl.
	Tulip Tree.
	<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i> .

New Zealand Trees, Shrubs, and Plants.

DURING recent years great interest has been manifested in New Zealand Native Plants. This interest has resulted in increasing demand for these plants. In the following list we have catalogued those varieties which can be expected to thrive under ordinary circumstances and with ordinary cultivation.

<i>Alectryon excelsum</i> (N.Z. Oak or Titoki). —A handsome evergreen tree, remarkable for its singular fruits; will not stand a great deal of frost. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.	<i>Aristotelia racemosa</i> (Mako Mako).— Very ornamental shrub, with fine glossy foliage; the flowers are a rosy colour, and are succeeded by red berries, which when ripe turn to an intense black colour. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
<i>Apera arundinacea</i> (Graceful Grass, or Hunangamoko).—A hardy grass, bearing slender panicles of minute reddish flowers; the stems hang down, which gives to the plant a graceful appearance. Each, 1/- to 2/-.	<i>Areca sapida</i> (Nikau Palm).—One of the best of New Zealand's ornamental plants; very useful for decorative purposes. Each, 1/6 to 5/-.

Arundo conspicua (Toi Toi).—A splendid plant, with fine silky-white panicles of great beauty. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Aster argophyllus, E.—A handsome shrub, growing about 10 feet high; flowers white and leaves large, green above and white underneath. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Brachyglottis atropurpurea (Bronze-leaved Rangiora), E.—A new variety, leaves coppery colour above, white underneath; rare. Each, 3/6 to 5/-.

Brachyglottis repanda (Rangiora or Pukapuka).—A noble shrub, bearing long shining green leaves, with a cottony-white under surface; will not stand heavy frosts; does well near the sea. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Clematis indivisa (Puwahananga).—Each, 2/- to 3/6.

Clianthus puniceus (Parrot's Beak).—1/6 to 2/6.

Clianthus puniceus alba.—Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Splendid plants, with beautiful clusters of pea-shaped flowers; make fine climbing bushes, and are very effective when in bloom.

Coprosma Baueriana (Taupata)..—Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Coprosma Baueriana variegata.—Green and white. Each, 2/6.

Coprosma robusta (Karamu).—Each, 1/6.

Coprosma Stockii variegata.—Green and yellow. Each, 2/6.

Fine evergreen trees, bearing scarlet berries; have bright glossy green leaves. The variegated variety has a broad white margin, which is creamy-white when in a young state.

Coprosma Williamsonii variegata, E.—Leaves rather long and narrow; beautifully margined, white on green. Each, 2/6.

Cordyline Australis (N.Z. Cabbage Tree).—It is hardy, leaves bunch at the top, giving a palm-like appearance. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Cordyline indivisa, E.—A handsome broad-leaved variety; it grows erect and stately, and makes a splendid ornamental plant. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Corynocarpus lavigatus (the Karaka or New Zealand Laurel), E.—A fine, hardy evergreen tree, with large, bright glossy green leaves. Suitable for planting near the sea coast, where it is able to resist the force of the most violent gales; 20 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Corynocarpus lavigatus variegata.—A magnificent variety of the Karaka, with stout leathery leaves, beautifully margined with bright yellow. Each, 2/6.

Cyathea medullaris (Punga, or Black Tree Fern).—The well-known Tree Fern of the New Zealand bush. Each, 3/6 to 7/6.

Dammara australis (Agathis Kauri).—A lofty tree, growing from 80 to 120 feet, which produces the well-known kauri timber. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.

Dacrydium cupressinum (Rimu, Red Pine).—An evergreen tree, 50 to 80 feet in height, with weeping branches; bark of a reddish-brown colour, or grey, which falls off in scales. This is one of the valuable timber trees of New Zealand. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

Dicksonii fibrosa (Narrow-leaved Silver Tree Fern).—Hardy trees of handsome appearance. Each, 3/6 to 7/6.

Dicksonii squarrosa (Silver Tree Fern).—Leaves bright green above, silvery underneath. Each, 3/6 to 7/6.

Dodonea viscosa (the Ake Ake), E.—A very handsome tree, with silvery-looking leaves; it produces the hardest durable timber; 20 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Elæocarpus dentatus (the Hinau).—An evergreen tree, growing from 40 to 60 feet; it forms a round, much-branched head; the white pendulous flowers are produced in racemes, and develop purple fruits like the Damson. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Entelea arborescens (Whau, Native Cork Bark), E.—A small handsome tree, with large light green leaves; it makes a large head of foliage, and produces spikes of white flowers. Each, 2/- to 2/6.

Eugenia (Maire).—The flowers are very much similar to those of the Myrtle in structure, and arranged in panicles, and the fruit is one-seeded. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Fagus Cliffordioides (N.Z. Beech), E.—One of the finest native Beeches; foliage turns beautiful colour in the autumn.

Fagus Menziesii (N.Z. Beech).—A beautiful spreading tree, with fine foliage; very effective. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Fagus Solanderii (N.Z. Beech), E.—Fine spreading, branches, evergreen; makes splendid ornamental tree. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Fagus fusca (N.Z. Beech), E.—The common variety; very ornamental; should be largely planted for effect. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

The New Zealand Beeches do not thrive in wet situations, and should be planted in fairly dry situations.

Griselinia littoralis, E.—A handsome evergreen shrub, with large green leaves; very hardy and ornamental; 6 to 10 feet. Each, 2/6.

Griselinia littoralis variegata, E.—A handsome form of the preceding; leaves dark green, margined and blotched with pale yellow; very attractive; 6 to 10 feet. Each, 2/6.

Hoheria populnea (Ribbon Wood or Lace Bark Tree), E.—Handsome foliage, and bears a profusion of lovely white flowers during the Autumn months; 20 feet. Strong plants, each 1/6 to 2/6.

Hoheria microphylla.—Small-leaved variety of the above. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Kowhai.—See *Sophora*.

Knightia excelsa (the Rewarewa).—This is one of the most striking trees of the New Zealand flora, principally owing to its rigid branches and lofty stature, often growing to over 100 feet in height. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Leptospermum Chapmanii (Crimson-flowered Native Manuka).—Is admirably adapted for the lawn or shrubbery, making a fine specimen plant when properly grown. Well-established plants, in pots, each, 2/6 to 5/-.

Leptospermum Nicolii.—A dark red variety of the native Manuka. Excellent for borders, and a great acquisition. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.

Leptospermum scoparium (Manuka).—Sometimes called "Kahikatoa"; is the most common plant in New Zealand; its numerous white flowers render the plant very attractive. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Libertia ixioides, E.—A pretty perennial plant, belonging to the order of Irises; the flowers are white and star-shaped, on long wiry stems, and are produced in great abundance. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Melicope ternata, E.—A tree with handsome foliage, deeply lobed and highly fragrant. Each, 2/6.

Melicytus ramiflora (Mahoe).—A nice compact growing hardy habit; foliage dark green and shining. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Metrosideros lucida (the Southern Rata, "Ironwood"), E.—An evergreen tree, 30 to 60 feet high, with bright red flowers. Each, 2/6.

Metrosideros tomentosa (the Pohutukawa).—Perhaps the most magnificent plant in the New Zealand Flora; its blood-red flowers are freely produced from the beginning of December to the middle of January; very ornamental tree. Each, 2/6.

Metrosideros robusta (Northern Rata).—A very handsome tree that will readily form an ornamental compact shrub in the garden, and bears its scarlet flowers when quite a small bush. Each, 2/6.

Metrosideros villosa (Kermadec Pohutukawa), E.—Extremely rare, flowers bright scarlet; continuous bloomer; stands wind well. Each, 3/6 to 5/-.

Meryta Sinclairii (Puka).—A splendid shrub, with massive foliage, but limited as an outside plant to the Northern portion of the Dominion; not hardy in the colder parts. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.

Myoporum laetum (Ngaio).—An ornamental tree, which is very useful for planting near the sea coast; it is of rapid growth, and makes a grand breakwind; 10 to 0 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Myrsine Urvillei (Red Matipo).—A handsome shrub with heavily crinkled leaves, stems of a bright red colour. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Myrtus Bullata (the Ramarama).—A white-flowered shrub, with reddish-brown leaves, which are very ornamental. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Nesodaphne Tawa (Tawa).—Has slender branches, and fine willow-like leaves; bears large quantities of purple berries. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Olea lanceolata (Maire).—A round-leaved evergreen tree, with white bark and smooth, glossy leaves. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Olearia Avicennifolia.—A hardy shrub of quick growth. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Olearia Fosterii (Ake Ake), E.—A handsome shrub of light golden colour; it is planted very largely as a hedge plant, and does remarkably well; it is also a fine shrub when allowed to grow naturally. Each, 1/6 to 2/6. See also Hedge and Shelter Trees.

Olearia Fosterii gigantea, E.—Leaves similar colour to the preceding, but very much larger. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Olearia Fosterii purpurea.—This variety has beautiful purple foliage in the Winter time. Price, 1/6 to 2/6 each.

Olearia illicifolia (N.Z. Holly).—An upright-growing tree with small holly-like foliage; is very hardy and ornamental. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Olearia macrodonta, E.—A very hardy shrub; leaves greyish green, deeply cut like Holly foliage; flowers small, daisy-like, and pretty. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Olearia nitida.—A small hardy tree or large bush, with yellowish-white flowers; leaves shining green above, with a silvery under surface. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Olearia Solanderii.—A hardy tree of good growth; leaves similar to *O. Nitida*; a handsome shrub. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Olearia Traversii (Chatham Island Ake Ake), E.—Leaves bright green above, and greyish white underneath; it is planted extensively as a hedge and shelter tree, and stands the salt spray remarkably well. Each, 1/6 to 2/6. See also Hedge and Shelter Trees.

Panax arboreum (Horoecka), E.—A robust, glossy-leaved native shrub, of dense, compact growth; fine for specimen planting. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Passiflora tetrandra, E.—A climber with large glossy leaves and small green Passion flowers; the fruit is large, pear-shaped, and of a bright orange colour. Each, 2/6.

Phormium tenax (New Zealand Flax), E.—Hardy herbaceous perennial; it grows well in moist or damp situations. Clumps, each 1/6 to 2/6.

Phormium tenax variegata, E.—A very handsome form of the Common Flax; it is beautifully variegated and striped with yellow, and is useful for planting near streams or ponds. Clumps, each, 2/6.

Phormium tenax atro-purpureum, E.—Dark purple-foliaged variety of the New Zealand Flax; handsome ornamental plant. Each, 2/6.

Phyllocladus trichomanoides (Tane-kaha) (Celery-topped Pine).—A fine native tree with peculiar celery-like foliage. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

Pittosporum crassifolium (Karo), E.—A bushy-growing shrub; makes a good hedge plant, and is useful for growing near the sea coast, as it stands salt spray well. Each, 1/6.

Pittosporum eugenoides (Tarata), E.—This variety makes a very handsome tree, growing from 20 to 30 feet high. Each, 1/6.

Pittosporum eugenoides variegata, E.—This is perhaps the most ornamental variegated tree or shrub we have; the leaves are long, rather narrow, light green, margined with white, and very handsome. Each, 2/6.

Pittosporum nigrescens, E.—A very pretty silvery-leaved shrub; also makes a splendid hedge for small gardens. Each, 1/6.

Pittosporum nigrescens variegata, E.—A variegated form of the preceding; leaves green, margined with white. Each, 2/6.

Plagianthus betulinus (the Birch-leaved Plagianthus).—A tree with white flowers in large bunches, it makes a very handsome specimen; 20 to 30 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Plagianthus Lyalli (the Whau-whi).—This is a beautiful flowering tree, with large white flowers, which are produced in great profusion; 30 to 40 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Podocarpus dacrydioides (the Kahikatea, or White Pine).—This tree succeeds best in swampy districts, and grows to a height of 60 to 100 feet; it is one of the best timber trees. Each, 2/6.

Podocarpus ferruginea (the Miro).—A valuable timber tree, usually growing to the height of 50 feet; the foliage is somewhat similar to that of the English Yew. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Podocarpus spicata (the Matai).—This is commonly known as the Black Pine; it is a valuable timber tree; 80 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Podocarpus Halli (Hall's Totara).—This variety when fully developed forms a large tree, which sometimes reaches the height of 60 feet; it is a handsome form of the well-known Totara. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Podocarpus Totara.—The well-known valuable timber tree; it is usually found growing on the low levels, and attains the height of 80 feet. Each, 1/6 to 3/6.

Pohutukawa.—See *Metrosideros tomentosa*.

Pomaderris elliptica (Golden Tainui), E.—Should be in every garden; its mass of golden-yellow flowers give a most striking effect. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

Pseudo-Panax crassifolium (Lancewood, or the Horoeaka).—A peculiar tree, leaves being about 2 feet long and only 1 inch in width, and hang from the stems in a pendulous manner; the leaves are of a dark green colour, and the tree is a very striking object; height, 10 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Puriri.—See *Vitex littoralis*.

Senecio Greyii.—Each, 1/-.

Senecio laxifolia.—Each, 1/-.

Fine ornamental foliage plants, suitable for shrubberies or rockeries.

Sophora tetraptera (the Kowhai), E.—Bright yellow flowers and light airy foliage; a valuable native plant. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Sophora tetraptera grandiflora (Kowhai), E.—A larger flowering variety than the preceding; very ornamental, and quite distinct; 12 feet. 1/6 to 2/6.

Veronica (Koromiko).—We have a good collection of the best sorts, White, Blue, Pink, Purple, and Red flowers. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Vitex littoralis (Puriri), E.—The Puriri is one of the most handsome trees in cultivation. A compact tree, of symmetrical bushy form, with bright green foliage; 40 feet. Each, 2/6.

Hedge Plants for the Farm and Garden.

NOTHING sets off a garden, or makes such suitable divisions between portions of the garden, as an evergreen hedge. We grow all the popular varieties most suitable for this purpose. Our plants are all healthy and well rooted, and can be depended upon to give the maximum of growth with ordinary cultivation.

Abelia florabunda.—Light purple flowers; makes splendid dividing garden hedges. Per 100, 50/- to 75/-.

African Boxthorn.—Per 100, 6/-; per 1000, 40/- to 60/-.

Berberis Darwinii.—Makes a good dwarf evergreen hedge for small gardens; requires clipping-in twice annually. Per doz., 5/- to 10/-; per 100, 50/- to 75/-.

Berberis vulgaris (Barberry).—Per 100, 6/-; per 1000, 40/- to 75/-.

Box Edging.—The well-known dwarf edging for garden paths. Per 100, 7/6 to 12/6.

Coprosma Baueriana (Taupata), E.—A very hardy native plant, with bright shiny leaves, suitable for very exposed situations, near the sea. 6/- doz.; 30/- to 40/- per 100.

Cupressus Lawsoniana, E.—Very handsome ornamental shrub or tree; one of the best and most permanent of hedge plants. Per doz., 6/- to 12/-; per 100, 30/- to 60/-.

Cupressus macrocarpa, 1 year.—Per 100, 7/6 to 12/6; strong, 2 years, transplanted, per 100, 25/- to 40/-, balled 1/- each.

Elæagnus japonicus.—Makes a beautiful evergreen hedge, quick-growing and highly ornamental. Per doz., 6/- to 9/-; per 100, 25/- to 60/-.

Escallonia macrantha, E.—A handsome plant for ornamental planting; makes a compact hedge. Per doz., 6/- to 10/-; per 100, 25/- to 50/-.

Euonymus japonicus (Japanese Laurel).—Makes a very fine evergreen hedge; leaves small and dark green. Per doz., 6/-; 100, 25/- to 50/-.

Laurel (Common).—Per doz., 6/- to 12/6; per 100, 25/- to 50/-.

Laurestinus (Common).—Makes a fine evergreen hedge; good for shady spots; small white flowers in Winter. Per doz., 6/- to 12/-; per 100, 30/- to 50/-.

Laurestinus Giant.—Large, glabrous, shining leaves; bears a profusion of white flowers in early Spring. Per doz., 6/- to 10/-; per 100, 25/- to 60/-.

Ligustrum chinensis (Chinese Privet).—Per 100, 20/- to 40/-.

Ligustrum japonicum (Japanese Privet).—Per 100, 20/- to 50/-.

Ligustrum ovalifolium (Oval-leaved Privet).—100, 20/- to 40/-.

Ligustrum vulgare (Common Privet).—100, 20/- to 40/-.

Ligustrum (seedling).—Fine leaved. Per 100, 15/- to 30/-.

These form very neat and ornamental garden hedges. The oval-leaved and the Japanese are the best of all; they bear clipping with impunity, and so may be kept to any shape or form.

Olearia Fosterii, Ake Ake (Common).—One year, 100, 20/- to 30/-; two years, doz. 6/- to 10/-, 100 30/- to 50/-.

Olearia Traversii, Ake Ake (Chatham Island variety).—Leaves bright green on the upper surface, white silky down underneath. Per doz., 6/-; 100, 20/- to 50/-.

Pittosporum crassifolium.—Of the most rapid upright growth; clips well, and forms a dense hedge, and is said to stand the salt spray wonderfully well. Two years, transplanted, doz. 6/- to 12/-, 100 30/- to 60/-.

Pittosporum eugenoides.—A very hardy shrub, with silvery leaves; it will stand the wind, and is very ornamental. Two years, transplanted, doz. 6/- to 12/-, 100 30/- to 50/-.

Pittosporum nigrescens.—This makes an exceedingly handsome hedge; its bright silvery green foliage is very pleasing. Two years, transplanted, doz. 6/- to 12/-, 100 30/- to 40/-.

Tecoma capensis.—Does well in districts free from severe frosts; flowers brilliant orange scarlet. Doz., 6/- to 9/-; 100, 0/-.

Plantation, Forest, Street Planting, and Avenue Trees.

THESE are specially well grown stock, more room being given to them than is usually the case. They are clean, shapely trees, with good stout stems, and are well rooted. The prices are for ordinary sized trees. Extra strong specimens at higher rates.

Abies Douglasii (Spruce Fir), E.—Very quick-growing, ornamental, and valued for its timber. Doz., 12/-; 100, 30/- to 60/-.

Abies excelsa, E.—Two years, transplanted, doz. 12/-; 100, 30/- to 60/-.

Acacia dealbata (Silver Wattle).

Acacia decurrens (Black Wattle).

Light foliage; suitable trees for shelter. From pots, doz. 6/- to 12/-, 100 50/- to 60/-.

Acer negundo, D.—Large, fine, spreading tree, of rapid growth; foliage Ash-like, smaller than other Maples; a fine avenue tree. Dozen, 15/- to 30/-.

Alnus glutinosa (English Alder).—The well-known English deciduous tree, very suitable for planting in damp situations. Dozen, 12/- to 30/-; 100, 60/- to 200/-.

Ash, English, D.—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and grey bark. Dozen, 12/- to 30/-; 100, 25/- to 200/-.

Beech (Common), D.—A beautiful tree, attaining a height of 60 to 80 feet. Dozen., 10/- to 50/-.

Birch, Silver (*Betula*), D.—Remarkable for its elegance; very graceful, with silvery bark and slender branches; thrives well in New Zealand. Doz., 18/- to 50/-; 100, 60/- to 120/-.

Chestnut, Horse, D.—A handsome tree, of regular form. 2/6 each, from 20/- doz.

Chestnut, Spanish, D.—A beautiful large spreading, deciduous tree, which likes a nice sandy loam and a fairly sheltered position. 18/- to 30/- dozen.

Cupressus macrocarpa, E.—One year, per 100, 7/6 to 12/6; two year, transplanted, per 100, 25/- to 40/-.. The well-known useful hedge and shelter tree.

Cupressus sempervirens stricta (the Upright Roman Cypress), **E.**—Doz., 12/- to 18/-.

Cytisus proliferous (Tree Lucerne), **E.**—The well-known rapid-growing shelter tree, very suitable for break-winds. Open ground, 100 20/-; pots, 100 50/-.

Elm.—See *Ulmus*.

English Alder.—See *Alnus glutinosa*.

Laburnum Carlieri, D.—This variety has very narrow leaflets, and heavy long racemes of bloom. Each, 1/- to 2/6; doz., 6/- to 18/-.

Laburnum vulgare (Common), **D.**—A beautiful small tree, with long drooping racemes of fragrant yellow flowers. Each, 1/- to 2/6; doz., 6/- to 18/-.

Larix europæa (European Larch), **D.**—A very beautiful dense-growing tree, with bright green foliage. Transplanted, doz., 5/- to 30/-; 100, 30/- to 60/-.

Lime, European.—See *Tilia europæa*.

Maple.—See *Acer*.

Mountain Ash (*Pyrus Aucuparia*), **D.**—Very beautiful tree, with handsome leaves and red berries in the Autumn. Each, 1/6 to 5/-; doz., 15/- to 50/-.

Oaks, English, D.—One year seedlings, 100, 10/- to 15/-.

Oaks, English, D.—One of the best of timber trees; 5 to 10 feet. Doz., 12/- to 30/-; 100, 40/- to 200/-.

Pinus insignis, E.—Two years transplanted, 100 20/- to 40/-.. The Pine generally grown; a most rapid grower.

Pinus insignis, E.—One year seedlings, 100 7/6 to 12/6.

Pinus laricio, E.—Two years, transplanted, 100 25/-.. Grows rapidly, a good timber tree, and one of the best Pines we have.

Pinus maritima, E.—Seedlings, 100 7/6 to 12/6; two years, 100 25/- to 40/-.

Pinus muricata, E.—Strong seedlings, 100 10/- to 15/-.

Pinus muricata, E.—Two years transplanted, 100 20/- to 40/-.. Considered to be the best Pine for all kinds of shelter.

Planes, Oriental, D.—3 to 12 feet; doz., 6/- to 30/-; 100, 40/- to 200/-.

Poplar Aspen (*Populus tremula*), **E.**—Per doz., 9/- to 20/-; per 100, 50/-, to 100/-.

Poplar Balsam, D.—Doz., 6/- to 12/-; 100, 25/- to 100/-.

Poplar, Black Italian.—Per doz., 12/- to 18/-; per 100, 50/- to 100/-.

Poplar Bolleana.—A valuable shelter tree of pyramidal growth, and suitable for grouping about lawns. Doz., 9/- to 18/-; 100, 30/- to 200/-.

Poplar Lombardy, D.—A very rapid, erect-growing tree, with tall spirey form; very desirable for landscape gardening and shelter. Doz., 4/- to 30/-; 100, 25/- to 100/-.

Robinia Pseudo Acacia (Thorn Acacia), **D.**—White-flowered. A very rapid grower, useful for planting in place of posts for fencing. Doz., 6/- to 12/-; 100, 10/- to 50/-; 1000, 80/- to 200/-.

Sycamore, D.—A rapid-growing tree, with bright green foliage; 2 to 12 feet. Doz., 6/- to 30/-; 100, 25/- to 200/-.

Tilia europæa (European Lime), **D.**—A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers, borne on the ends of the branches. Doz., 18/- to 30/-.

Tree Lucerne.—See *Cytisus proliferous*.

Ulmus campestris (European Elm), **D.**—Makes a very large tree; the foliage is not large, but the growth is twiggy; valuable avenue tree. Doz., 10/- to 30/-; 100, 30/- to 200/-.

Ulmus montana (Wych), **D.**—Doz., 10/- to 30/-.

Ulmus suberosa (Cork Elm), **D.**—Doz., 6/- to 12/-; 100, 25/- to 100/-.

Walnuts, English, D.—The Walnut of commerce. Doz., 6/- to 30/-; per 100, 50/- to 200/-.

Walnuts, French.—Thin-shelled nut, and early cropper. Each, 1/- to 2/6; doz., 6/- to 18/-.

Walnuts, Japanese (*Cordiformis*), **D.**—Very handsome, ornamental tree from Japan; its broad-spreading foliage makes it a first-class shade tree. Doz., 10/- to 30/-; each, 1/- to 2/6.

Walnuts, Japanese (*Sieboldtii*), **D.**—Each, 1/- to 2/6; doz., 10/- to 30/-.

We make a speciality of deciduous Forest Trees for street planting. We have *Acer negundo*, *Alnus glutinosa*, English and American Ash, Silver Birch, Spanish Chestnut, Elms, Laburnums, Oaks, Poplars, Planes, Robinia, Sycamores, and Walnuts. All these are specially trained with straight stems, and are from 6ft. to 10ft. in height. Our Oriental Planes are extra fine, and we specially recommend them for street planting. Prices for any height and variety on application.

EUCALYPTUS.

WE Grow very large stocks of these valuable trees, in great variety, and as they are difficult to transplant from open nursery beds, we have some varieties transplanted into shallow boxes. Each tree can be taken out with a ball of soil, and thus safety in removal is ensured. Price, 30/- per 100.

We also grow them singly in pots, and we specially recommend these for transplanting, as each plant has its own ball of soil, and planting can be done at any time of the year with practically no risk of failures. Price: Dozen, 6/- to 12/-; 100, 50/- to 75/-.

Eucalyptus Amygdalina (Peppermint Gum).—moderate to large size; timber useful for house carpentry, rails, and palings; does well in ordinary soil.

Eucalyptus botryoides (Bangalay).—Height 70ft. to 80ft.; timber durable; useful for planking, fencing posts, bridge work, etc.; does well in sandy land or river banks.

Eucalyptus, Campbell's Variety (Pink).—Hardy sort, free flowering, with pink flowers during Winter. Each, 1/- and 1/6.

Eucalyptus, Campbell's Variety (Red).—Similar to above, but with red flowers in winter; quite hardy. Each, 1/- and 1/6.

Eucalyptus, Campbell's Variety, are raised from seed, and we cannot guarantee that the colours are fixed, as seedling plants sometimes sport to other colours.

E. calophylla (West Australian Red Gum).—Rapid growth, height 150ft.; timber very tough; thrives in warm climates and fairly good soil.

Eucalyptus ciotriodora (Lemon-scented Gum).—A handsome slender tree, useful for its timber; its leaves yield a large supply of volatile oil of excellent lemon-like fragrance. Each, 1/- to 1/6.

Eucalyptus coriacea (White Gum).—Height 80ft to 100ft.; timber useful for building purposes and fencing; grows well in swampy lowlands; very hardy, and does well in cold climates.

Eucalyptus crebra (Red Ironbark).—Moderate-sized tree; timber hard, strong, and tough; useful for carriage poles and shafts, bridge piles, and railway sleepers; thrives inland in warm climates, on gravelly or sandy soil.

Eucalyptus eugenoides (White Stringybark).—Grows tall and straight; useful for poles and building purposes; does well on poor, hilly ground and sandy lowlands.

Eucalyptus ficifolia.—This variety bears magnificent trusses of crimson flowers; the tree is not large, and is grown more for ornamental purposes than for timber. Each, 1/- to 2/6.

Eucalyptus globulus (Blue Gum).—Rapid grower, attaining height of 300 feet; timber useful for any purpose where strength and durability are required; does well in warm climates.

Eucalyptus gunnii (Cider Gum).—Fair-sized tree; timber hard and durable; thrives in almost any situation; very hardy in cold climates.

Eucalyptus hemiphloia (Grey Box).—Height 150 feet; timber hard and durable; used for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, etc.; makes excellent fuel; grows well in ordinary soil.

Eucalyptus Macarthurii (River Woollybutt).—Attains fair size; timber useful for posts, fencing, etc.; does well on lowlands, near creeks.

Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah).—Grows to good size; famed for its hardness; used for ship-building, piles for wharves and bridges, railway sleepers, etc.; thrives in ordinary soil.

Eucalyptus obliqua (Tasmanian Stringybark).—Tall tree, attaining 300 feet; timber useful for fencing rails, palings, and manufacture of furniture; stands salt winds well; does well in sandy or ordinary soil.

Eucalyptus regnans (Victorian Mountain Ash).—Height 150 feet; timber useful for palings, laths, and general building purposes; grows in high situations.

Eucalyptus resinifera (Red Mahogany).—Height 100 feet; timber strong and durable; suitable for beams, rafters, bridges, etc.; does well near coast.

Eucalyptus robusta (Swamp Mahogany).—Height over 100 feet; timber used largely for posts, wheelwrights' work, shipbuilding, etc.; does well in swampy ground.

Eucalyptus rostrata (Murray River Red Gum).—Height 150 feet or more; timber durable in water; useful for almost every purpose; grows well in ordinary soil.

Eucalyptus siderophloia (Broad-leaved Ironbark).—Height 120 feet to 150 feet; timber hard and durable; useful for large beams, railway sleepers, etc.; grows in sandy or ordinary soil.

Eucalyptus Stuartiana (Apple-scented Gum).—Height 90 feet; growth rapid; good shade tree; timber useful for fencing and furniture making; grows in sandy soil or dry situations.

Eucalyptus viminalis (Manna Gum).—Height 120 to 150 feet; growth rapid, trunks straight; timber durable; good for posts, etc.; thrives in poor and sandy soils.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

ALL this section are highly adapted for screening unsightly objects, covering old walls, stumps, fences, etc. Some of them produce beautiful flowers, and some have very ornamental foliage. All are hardy, except otherwise marked. E—Evergreen; D—Deciduous.

- Actinidia chinensis**, D.—Very nice climbing plant, with heart-shaped leaves. Each, 2/6.
- Akebia quinata**, D.—A Japanese climbing plant of rapid growth; flowers purplish brown; very fragrant. Each, 2/6.
- Ampelopsis hederacea**.—Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Ampelopsis Royalsii**.—Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Ampelopsis sempervirens**.—Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Ampelopsis Veitchii**.—Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Ampelopsis Veitchii purpurea**.—Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Virginian Creepers.—Very handsome climbers, all deciduous with the exception of *A. sempervirens*. They are noted for their fine Autumn foliage.
- Arauja angustifolia** (Moth Plant), E.—A very quick-growing climber, with pure white, sweet-scented flowers, which attract the moths and allure them to destruction, hence the name Moth or Cruel Plant. Each, 2/- and 2/6.
- E **Bignonia Australis**, cream and brown. A very fast grower, with bright shining leaves. Each 2/6.
- E **Bignonia capensis**, scarlet. A grand free-flowering variety. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- E **Bignonia excelsa**, yellow and white. Each 2/6.
- D **Bignonia grandiflora**, orange scarlet. Specially recommended. Each, 2/6.
- D **Bignonia Guilfoylei**, red and orange. Each, 2/6.
- E **Bignonia jasminoides**, purple and white. Each, 2/6.
- E **Bignonia Latrobei**, cream. Each, 2/6.
- E **Bignonia Lindleyana**, lilac. Each, 2/6.
- E **Bignonia Mackeni rosea**. A grand evergreen climber, and in habit resembles *B. Rosea*, but the flowers are more veined and much deeper in colour. Each, 2/6.
- E **Bignonia Tweediana**, yellow. Very free-flowering and beautiful climber. Each, 2/6.
- E **Bignonia venusta**. A very striking and handsome climber, bearing fine trusses of brilliant orange flowers. Each, 2/6.
- E **Bougainvillea Braziliensis**, dark rose. Very beautiful; likes plenty of sun. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.
- E **Bougainvillea glabra**, mauve. Magnificent free flowering plant; requires a warm situation. Each, 2/- to 3/6.
- E **Bougainvillea glabra Sanderiana**. A variety of great merit, rich shining violet red bracts, with which even the smallest plants are covered. Each, 2/- to 3/6.
- E **Bougainvillea magnifica**, magenta. Very large and handsome variety. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

In cold climates *Bougainvilleas* can only be grown in a greenhouse. They will thrive splendidly out of doors in warm climates, where they are planted in a sheltered position. Where they do well they are objects of great beauty.

CLEMATIS.

Price: Each, 2/6 to 3/6 (except where otherwise priced).

- Armandii**.—An evergreen species with dark green leaves, pure white flowers. Each, 5/-.
- Beauty of Worcester**.—Lovely bluish violet, producing double and single flowers on same plant.
- Blue Gem**.—Pale blue; fine variety.
- Countess Onslow**.—Bright violet purple with broad band of scarlet on each petal.
- Countess of Lovelace**.—Bluish lilac, rosette-shaped.
- Duchess of Albany**.—Beautiful bright pink, blue margin; quite hardy.
- Duchess of Edinburgh**.—Double, pure white.
- Fairy Queen**.—Pale flesh, with striking pink bar.
- Flammula**.—White, sweet-scented, small flowers.
- Flammula rubra grandiflora**.—Beautiful variety; very free flowering.
- Grand Duchess**.—Blush white.
- Graveolens**.—Bright yellow, flowers in clusters.
- Henryii**.—Beautiful large creamy white.
- Indivisa**.—The large white-flowering Native Clematis, one of the most graceful climbers imaginable; these are getting rarer every year.
- Jackmanii**.—Rich dark purple; exceedingly hardy.

Jackmanii rubra.—New red variety; of same habit.

Jackmanii superba.—Very dark violet purple; very free flowering; flowers larger and of deeper colour than Jackmanii.

Kermesina. Brilliant red.

Lady Northcliffe.—Beautiful lavender, tinted bright blue, purple bar.

Lanuginosa.—Pale lavender.

Lasurstern.—Flowers very large, deep blue, of great substance, with white anthers; finest variety of recent introduction.

Lord Nevill.—Rich dark plum colour.

Madam Edouard Andre. Bright red; free-flowering.

Marcel Moser. Large, pale violet, distinct red bar.

Marie Boissellot. White, good.

Miss Bateman. White, chocolate anthers.

Montana. White, small anemone-like flowers, very hardy and vigorous in growth, the best variety to cover a space quickly.

Montana grandiflora. White, flowers larger than Montana, very handsome.

Montana rubra. Bright claret red.

Mrs. Bush. Deep lavender.

Mrs. Hope. Mauve, with dark bar.

Nelly Moser. Light mauve, with red bar.

Prince of Wales. Deep purple, very free-flowering.

Sensation. Rich satin mauve.

Sir Garnet Wolseley. Bluish ground, distinct bar of plum red.

The Queen. Delicate lavender, very large and fine.

Vellutina purpurea. Dark mulberry.

Ville de Lyon. Carmine, dark edge.

E Clianthus puniceus (Kowhai). Bright scarlet; very showy. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

E Clianthus puniceus alba. White. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

E Cobæa scandens. Very rapid-growing climber, with dark purple leaves and blue, bell-shaped flowers. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

E Dolichos lignosus. Very useful perennial climber; flowers rosy purple, produced in bunches. Each, 1/6 and 2/6.

E Dolichos lignosus alba. Very handsome; pure white flowers. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Ficus minima (Climbing Fig). A small-leaved, slender-branched climber, growing on walls like Ivy. Each, 1/6.

Ficus stipulata (Climbing Fig). A handsome climber, similar to the above, but with larger leaves and faster growing; clings to fences and walls like Ivy. Each, 1/6.

E Hardenbergia digitata. Purple; very fast growing climber. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

E Hardenbergia monophylla alba. Exceedingly pretty climber; flowers white. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Hedera (The Ivy) helix arborea variegata. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Hedera elegantissima. Each, 2/6.

Hedera japonica variegata. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Hoya carnosa (Wax Plant). Beautiful waxlike flesh-coloured flowers. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

Honeysuckle (see Lonicera).

D Jasminum grandiflora. Has small, white, star-shaped, fragrant flowers, which are produced in the greatest profusion all the year round. Each, 2/6.

D Jasminum nudiflora. A hardy deciduous climber, producing yellow flowers in great abundance throughout the Winter months. Each, 2/- and 2/6.

D Jasminum officinalis. White flowers; fragrant; very hardy climber. Each, 2/6.

Jasminum Primulinum. Flowers yellow, measuring one and a-half to two inches in diameter; leaves dark green. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

E Jasminum revolutum. Large yellow flowers; fine bold foliage; strong grower. Each, 2/6.

E Kennedy Comptoniana. Blue; exceedingly pretty variety; rapid grower. Each, 2/6.

E Kennedy nigricans. Black and yellow. This is one of the best and most robust climbers grown. Each, 2/6.

Kennedy rubicunda. A very hardy and quick growing climber, producing red flowers. Each, 2/6.

Lapageria rosea. Pink. A beautiful climber with bell-shaped, thick petalled, wax-like flowers. It requires a sheltered aspect. Each, 10/6 to 21/-.

D Lathyrus latifolius albus (Pea, Everlasting). White. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

D Lathyrus latifolius Pink Beauty. Delicately shaded pink on the standard, wings are deeper pink. In pots, each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Lathyrus latifolius pubescens. Colour light blue; very effective. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

D Lathyrus latifolius roseus. Red. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle) aurea reticulata. White leaves, veined with golden yellow. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

E Lonicera caprifolium (English). Red and yellow flowers, beautifully scented. Each, 2/6.

E Lonicera chinensis. Flowers creamy white, sweetly scented; this variety is a strong grower. Each, 2/6.

E Lonicera Halleana. Dark green foliage, beautiful clusters of sweet scented flowers, opening white changing to yellow. Each, 2/6.

- E *Lonicera Heckrotii*. Flowers brown and purplish rose, very beautiful. Each, 2/6.
- D *Lonicera tartarica splendens* (Tartarian Honeysuckle). A deciduous variety, having bright red flowers in Spring, very striking. Each, 2/6.
- D *Mandevilla sauveolens*. One of the best climbers, producing clusters of snowy white flowers, beautifully scented. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- E *Maurandya alba*. Plant in favourable positions outside, white. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- E *Maurandya Barclayana*. Rosy purple; most free flowering plant. Each, 1/6 to 2/-.
- E *Parsonsia heterophylla*. A N.Z. climbing plant with white flowers in panicles. Each, 2/6.
- E *Passiflora* (Passion Flower). *Constance Elliott*. A beautiful white flowering variety. Each, 2/6.
- E *Passiflora cœrulea* (Blue Passion Flower). Very robust growing climber. Each, 2/6.
- E *Passiflora edulis* (Passion Fruit). White flowers and purple fruit; hardy and prolific. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- E *Passiflora Eynsford Gem*. The ground colour of the flowers is red, shaded rose; very showy. Each, 2/6.
- E *Passiflora Imperatrice Eugenie*. The flowers are about four inches across, petals white, tinted on the inside with reddish lilac. Similar in form to *P. Cœrulea*. Each, 2/6.
- E *Passiflora quitensis* (the Yellow or White Passion Fruit); very hardy; flowers red. Each, 2/6; strong.
- E *Passiflora tetrandra*. A climber, with large glossy leaves and small green Passion flowers; the fruit is large, pea-shaped, of a bright orange colour, which hangs in long wreaths in Autumn and Winter, and is very ornamental. Each 2/6.
- E *Phaseolus Caracalla*. Commonly known as the Snail Flower, from its resemblance to a snail. Flowers purple and yellow, mixed. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- E *Rhynchospermum jasminoides*. White flowers; very sweet-scented; beautiful evergreen climber. Each 2/6.
- E *Stephanotis florabunda*. Well-known greenhouse climber, with fine foliage, and deliciously scented flowers; 20 feet; Madagascar. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- E *Solanum jasminoides*. A very hardy climber, white flowers in panicles. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- E *Solanum jasminoides grandiflorum*. An improved form of, and larger than, the older variety. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- E *Tacsonia Van Volxemii* (Greenhouse). The scarlet Passion Flower; a very handsome greenhouse climbing plant, bearing numerous scarlet flowers, which hang down in a graceful manner. Each, 2/6.
- E *Tropæolum majus flore pleno* (Double Nasturtium). Bright orange red flowers; very desirable. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- D *Tropæolum speciosum*. A very handsome greenhouse climber; flowers scarlet and showy. Each, 2/6.
- E *Vinca minor* (Periwinkle). Flowers blue, fast climber. Each, 1/- to 2/-.
- E *Vinca minor flore pleno*. Similar to above, with double blue flowers. Each, 1/6.
- E *Vinca minor variegata*.—A variegated form of Periwinkle, with light bluish purple flowers. Each, 1/6.
- D *Wistaria brachybotrys*.—White; a most profuse bloomer, lasting in flower longer than any other varieties. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- D *Wistaria magnifica*.—Purple flowers; very large trusses of blooms. Each, 2/6.
- D *Wistaria multijuga*.—Flowers lilac, purple wings, rather smaller than those of *Sinensis*. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- D *Wistaria sinensis*.—Lavender. The well-known old-fashioned Wistaria. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.
- D *Wistaria sinensis alba*.—White. Each, 2/6 to 5/- for strong flowering plants.
- D *Wistaria sinensis fl. pl.*.—Lavender. A double-flowering variety of this fine old hardy climber. Strong plants, each, 3/6 to 7/6.

WE would respectfully suggest that it would facilitate business if clients who have no account open on our books, when sending small orders under 10/-, accompany same with a remittance to avoid the necessity of booking, and very often the trouble of rendering and even re-rendering accounts several times, to our loss and probable annoyance to themselves.

AZALEAS.

EXCEEDINGLY handsome Spring-flowering shrubs, suitable either for pot culture or for planting in the open ground; they are of easy culture, but to grow them successfully they require some little extra care and attention. They should be planted in a sheltered, shady place, and in ground that has been well worked; if heavy, a little prepared earth, sand, or sandy peat should be mixed with the soil to give the plants a start. Avoid using all strong manures, as these do far more harm than good. Azaleas should be kept well watered during dry weather, and frequently syringed overhead with clean water. This will keep in check "thrips," an insect this class of plants is most subject to.

AZALEA INDICA (Evergreen).

Prices: Each, 2/6 to 3/6, according to size of plants and variety, except where otherwise priced.

Alba.—Pure white, very hardy and free flowering.

Alba Magna.—Large white, occasionally striped.

Amœna.—Rich crimson, semi-double; flowers produced in great profusion.

Amœna Grandiflora.—Flowers bright rosy purple, much larger than the old variety; very free bloomer.

Atrorubens.—Rich crimson.

Bianca.—White; perfect bloomer.

Brilliant.—Bright red, single.

Charles Encke.—Rosy salmon, edged white.

Charmer.—Rich amaranth; large flowers.

Cocarde Orange.—Orange scarlet; very showy.

Comtesse de Flanders.—Clear satin rose, large flowers.

Criterion.—Rich salmon pink, white margin.

Deutsche Perle.—This is without doubt the best double White Azalea yet sent out, being very free flowering and early blooming.

Duc de Nassau.—Rosy purple; large flower of good form and substance.

Empress of India.—Rosy salmon, with deep carmine spot on upper petal and edged with white; large and semi-double; one of the best.

Fielder's White.—Flowers pure white; good form.

Glory of Sunninghill.—Rich pink flowers; large.

Juliana.—Beautiful orange scarlet; very distinct and showy.

Marquis of Lorne.—Single; bright orange, with saffron yellow blotch; splendid form.

Miss McDonald.—Pure white, very hardy; profuse bloomer.

Reine des pays bas.—Violet pink, margined with white, shaded crimson.

Splendens.—Beautiful rosy salmon; profuse bloomer.

Souvenir de Prince Albert.—Blush, striped peach, white margin; semi-double.

If you are pleased with our goods, tell your friends—if not, tell us.

AZALEA MOLLIS AND PONTICA.

THESE are suited either for beds or borders. It is necessary to prepare the soil by thorough working, and the addition of either leaf mould or peat and sand will ensure vigorous growth and profuse blooms, well repaying the trouble taken. In the Autumn the leaves turn bright red before falling. Azalea Mollis and the Hybrids, also A. Pontica, are quite hardy, standing very severe frosts.

The colours vary from yellow orange, salmon pink, to rich orange scarlet.

We quote from 3/6 to 10/6 each.



NOTE.—A copy of this Catalogue will be sent gratis (post free) to all applicants, and we shall feel very grateful to those who may receive a copy, and have no use for it, if they would kindly hand it to some person interested in gardening.

BOUVARDIAS.

AN exceedingly beautiful class of dwarf flowering plants, which thrive well in our gardens, producing an abundance of bloom during the Autumn and early Winter months, some of which are highly perfumed, and most desirable for bouquets. They should have a slight protection from the early frosts.

Price: Each, 1/6 to 2/6, according to size.

Alfred Neuner.—A very robust variety, producing trusses of pure white double flowers.

Beauty of Brisbane.—A pure white sport from Priory Beauty, and similar in every way to that well-known favourite, excepting in colour.

Cardinale.—White tube, carmine petals; very effective.

Elegans.—The finest of all double red-flowering varieties.

Flavescens.—Pale yellow; very floriferous; quite distinct.

Humboldtii Corymbiflora.—A free-flowering variety, producing large pure white blossoms; very fragrant.

King of Scarlets.—Scarlet, with long flowers. A great acquisition.

President Cleveland.—Produces immense trusses of brilliant crimson flowers, surpassing all other varieties.

President Garfield.—Double; colour very pale pink; good habit.

Priory Beauty.—Of a beautiful shade of pale satin rose; flowers freely produced in elegant and compact trusses; distinct.

Rosea Multiflora.—Flowers rose; very pretty.

Vreelandii.—Pure white; late in the season sometimes shaded with pink.

CAMELLIAS.

THE most beautiful of all the Winter-flowering shrubs we have. Any good ordinary garden soil suits them; this should be thoroughly dug. The plants benefit by a good watering in dry weather, until well established, after which they require very little attention.

Alba Plena.—Double white; fine form.

Aspasia.—White, pink spots; very large and showy; good grower.

Bonomiana.—Large, pure white, of perfect shape.

Candidissima.—Large, white; fine form.

Countess of Derby.—White with crimson stripes.

Countess of Ellesmere.—Striped pink and white.

Emperor.—Large fine crimson.

C. M. Hovey.—Fine crimson.

Great Eastern.—Very fine red, full double centre.

Harriet Beecher Sheather.—Rosy salmon; perfect shape.

Helenor.—Large carnation, striped.

Henri Favre.—Salmon rose.

Isabella.—Pure white; late flowering.

Lady Bowen.—White; striped pink.

Lady Parker.—Fine rose; cupped; perfect shape.

Lady St. Clair.—Rosy pink; perfect shape; splendid.

Leda.—Delicate blush, almost white.

Mariana.—Fine deep rose.

Mathotiana.—Dark crimson, large and extra fine.

Mrs. A. M. Hovey.—Delicate pink, marbled white.

Mrs. Murray.—Deep rose, foliage sometimes variegated.

Nonpareil.—Delicate flesh pink.

Optimus.—Flesh colour, striped red.

Price Fred. William.—Superb rich rose; perfect shape.

Red Waratah.—Rich dark scarlet, finely imbricated; very free grower, with glossy leaves.

Rosea Variegata.—Rose and white blotched.

The Bride.—Pale pink, lovely shade; blooms borne in great profusion.

Wrightii.—Rich crimson, beautifully cupped.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS and DAHLIAS.

Of these popular flowers we have all the finest named varieties, which we offer at 15/- to 24/- per dozen.

ERICAS (The Heath).

ERICAS are simply indispensable in the flower garden—their neat, dwarf, bright green appearance, and their beautiful flowers, produced in such abundance, and on some varieties throughout the entire year, entitle them to a place in the smallest garden. They do best in maiden soil—not necessarily sandy peat—although peat is very suitable. They will grow equally well in heavy loams, but do not like old garden soil that has been fertilised with stable manure, lime, bonedust, etc.; avoid manures—excepting a little sulphate of ammonia occasionally—give them a little new soil, water occasionally in Summer, keep them away from larger growing shrubs, and they are sure to succeed.

Price, 2/- to 3/6 each; 20/- to 30/- per dozen.

Arborea.—White; very hardy.

Autumnalis.—Deep rose, flowering late in Autumn.

Bowieana.—The old pure white; one of the best.

Cavendishi.—Bright yellow; a grand old variety. 3/6.

Charlesleyana.—Similar to Bowieana, except in colour, which is pale pink.

Cruenta.—Deep red; a strong grower.

Cerinthoides Coronata.—A splendid hardy species, producing large corymbs of large scarlet flowers. One of the best. 3/6.

Grandinosa.—Neat growing shrub; pure white bells.

Hentyana.—A strong-growing hybrid from Bowienana; colour delicate pink, base of tube changing to white at the tips.

Hybrida.—A very showy species, making, when it blooms, quite a blaze of scarlet.

Intermedia.—Another Bowieana hybrid, making much larger spikes of bloom than the parent; pure white.

Linnæoides.—A strong, hardy pink species.

Jubilee.—Webbley type, but much darker; stouter tubes.

Mammosa.—Bright crimson; fine spikes.

Melanthera.—A tall-growing species, profuse bloomer; lilac flowers. 3/6.

Multiflora Daviesii.—Very floriferous; white, tinted mauve pink; a desirable acquisition. 3/6.

Persoluta.—A strong, free-flowering, purplish-pink species.

Persoluta alba.—A pretty white variety of the preceding.

Pyramidalis Gracilis.—Tall, strong grower; Winter flowering; pure white, small bells; useful.

Regerminans.—Pale mauve, small flowers; Winter bloomer.

Rubens.—Deep pink; very profuse.

Tetralix alba.—A very dwarf, neat-growing species; small bell; pure white.

Ventricosa, of sorts.—Pretty pink, in various shades.

Vulgaris Carnea (Scotch Heather).—Early pink.

Webbleyana (Bowieana type).—Beautiful satin-rose colour; large spikes; a great favourite.

Webbleyana alba.—Same type as the preceding variety; flowers pearly white.

Webbleyana superba (Bowieana type).—Colour and form superior to Webbleyana.

Wilmoreana.—A strong-growing variety, with pink and white flowers.

Greenhouse and Indoor Decorative Plants.

THE following list of plants will be helpful to those who require subjects for indoor and conservatory decoration. It includes climbing, flowering, and foliage plants, which will be found hardy enough for the above purpose, and require little more than ordinary attention as regards watering, potting-on, etc.

Adiantums (Maiden Hair Fern).—Leading varieties. Each, 1/6 to 7/6.

Adiantum gracillimum cristatum.—A crested form of the well-known *Adiantum Gracillimum*. Each, 2/6 to 7/6.

Ardesia crenulata.—An evergreen plant with dark green crenulated leaves. Bears bright red berries in the Winter; makes a very desirable pot plant. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

Aralia Sieboldtii.—Handsome evergreen foliage plant. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Areca sapida (Nikau Palm).—The well-known New Zealand Palm; makes a good plant for the conservatory. Each, 2/- to 5/-.

Asparagus plumosa.—Each, 2/- to 5/-.

Asparagus plumosa nanus.—Each, 2/- to 5/-.

Asparagus robusta.—Similar to *Asparagus plumosus*, but larger and stronger in its growth. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

Asparagus Sprengeri.—Fine graceful foliage; indispensable for the greenhouse. Make capital drawing-room plants. Each, 2/- to 5/-.

Aspidistra lurida (Table Palm).—Each, 3/6 to 10/6.

Begonia rex.—Foliage plants of great beauty, with an immense variety of colouring. 2/- to 3/6.

Begonias.—Tuberous-rooted; mixed in a great range of colours. Each, 1/6 to 5/-.

Blechnum Braziliensis.—A handsome fern from Brazil, with dark green fronds. Each, 3/6.

Bougainvillea Braziliensis, E.—Dark rose; very beautiful; likes plenty of sun. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

Bougainvillea glabra.—Mauve; magnificent free flowering plant; requires a warm situation. Each, 2/- to 3/6.

Bougainvillea glabra sanderiana.—A variety of great merit; rich shining violet-red bract, with which even the smallest plants are covered. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

Bougainvillea magnifica.—Magenta; very large and handsome variety. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

Brahea filamentosa.—A very hardy Palm, with leaves similar to a *Kentia*, but the edges are all furnished with threads, which give the plant a graceful appearance. Each, 2/6 to 7/6.

Chamærops excelsa (Hardy Fan Palm).—Very ornamental and easily grown, consequently eminently adapted for the sub-tropical garden, or for indoor decorative purposes. Each, 2/6 to 7/6.

Chilianthus dasophyllus.—A plant of somewhat climbing growth, with white flowers. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Coleus.—Choice varieties. An ornamental class of plants, remarkable for the varieties of shades and colourings of their richly marked foliage. Each, 1/- to 5/-.

Cuphea Jorulensis (Cigar Plant).—A dwarf-growing plant with tubular-shaped flowers, the upper half dark red and the lower half yellow. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Cyclamen.—A beautiful flowering bulb of various colours—white, pink, rose, red, to deep crimson. They thrive best in rich, light soil. Each, 1/6 to 3/6.

Cypripedium insigne (Lady's Slipper).—An orchid, beautiful and interesting; cool greenhouse is sufficient. Each, 2/- to 3/6.

Ficus Australis.—A very handsome foliage plant. Leaves medium-sized and bright green. Each, 2/6.

Ficus Australis variegata.—The leaves beautifully variegated with shades of creamy white, yellow, and green. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

Ficus elastica (Indiarubber Plant).—This plant is first-rate for table decorations; the leaves are large, of a shining dark green, and very thick. Each, 2/6 to 7/6.

Geraniums, in variety.—Flowering, foliage, and ivy-leaved. Each, 1/- to 2/6.

Gloxinia.—A lovely plant; large trumpet-shaped blooms; various beautiful colours. Best varieties, 2/6 to 3/6.

Grevillea robusta.—Charming foliage plant, valuable for the decoration of apartments or for the dinner table; hardy out of doors in favourable, warm, sheltered positions. Each, 2/- to 3/6.

Hanging baskets.—These are charming for the sitting-room, window, or halls of the dwelling-house; we have in stock baskets made of wire, containing choice Ferns and other plants best adapted for the purpose. Each, from 5/-.

Heliotrope, varieties.—Very sweetly scented; pleasing colours. 1/- to 2/6.

Hibiscus sinensis rosea.—it produces magnificent scarlet flowers, which make a splendid show. Each, 2/6.

For other varieties, see Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Hoya Carnosa (Wax Plant), E.—A splendid greenhouse climber; flowers pinkish white, and very waxy. Each, 2/6 to 3/6.

Jacaranda mimosæfolia.—A very handsome tree or shrub, bearing large panicles of purple flowers; the foliage is graceful and fern-like; suitable for table or conservatory decoration. Each, 2/6.

Justicia magnifica.—A beautiful free-flowing plant, producing lovely pink flowers. Each, 2/6.

Kentia Belmoriana (Curly-leaved Palm).—Each, 2/6 to 15/-.

Kentia Canterburyana (Umbrella Palm).—Each, 2/6 to 15/-.

Kentia Fosteriana (Thatch Palm).—Each, 2/6 to 15/-.

The well-known Palms for house decoration; should be kept out of draughts; give moderate watering frequently.

Lapageria rosea.—Pink. Each, 10/6 to 21/-.

A magnificent climber; flowers freely, blossoms large hanging bells. Each, 10/6 to 21/-.

Lasiandra grandiflora.—Dark purple flowers. Each, 2/6.

Mandevilla sauveolens, D.—Produces clusters of snowy-white flowers, beautifully scented; should be planted in the ground, and not grown in pots. Each, 2/6.

Maurandya Barclayana, E.—Purple. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Maurandya Barclayana alba.—White. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Free-flowering. greenhouse. climbers, also suitable for hanging baskets.

Musa ensete.—Each, 2/6 to 5/-.

Musa religiosa.—Each, 2/6 to 5/-.

Varieties of the Banana Palm, require a greenhouse, make very handsome specimens in pots.

Nephrolepis bostoniensis (Boston Fern).—

An overhanging fern with narrow leaves; makes a splendid hanging plant. Each, 2/6.

Nephrolepis.—In choice variety of sorts, from 2/6 each.

Pelargoniums, Regal.—Decorative and show varieties. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Pelargoniums, Zonal.—We have a fine range of colours in these useful plants, from white to scarlet, in both single and double flowers. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Pereskia aculeata.—Allied to the Cactus plants, has prickly leaves and white flowers. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Phoenix Canariensis (syn. *P. Tenuis*).—A handsome hardy Palm from the Canary Islands; fine for decorative purposes. Each, 2/6 to 10/6.

Phoenix Roebelenii.—A graceful palm, similar to Cocos, but larger in the leaves and much more hardy. The plant has a beautiful drooping habit as it develops; It is one of the most beautiful of all palms. Each, 10/6 to 21/-.

Pilea muscosa (Artillery Plant).—Of graceful habit, it is literally covered with reddish brown flowers during its flowering period. Each, 1/6.

Primula sinensis fimbriata (Chinese Primula).—The flowers are produced in a variety of colours, from pure white to crimson, and are very effective. In pots, each, 2/- to 2/6.

Rhapis humilis.—A very highly-ornamental palm, which has an appearance similar to *Chamærops excelsa*. Each, 5/- to 10/6.

Saxifraga sarmentosa tricolor.—A handsome and striking variegated form of *S. sarmentosa*, leaves, green, white, and rose pink. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Smilax (*Medeola asparagoides*).—Beautiful climber, with delicate and tolerably dense foliage. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Stephanotis florabunda, E.—Well-known greenhouse climber, with fine foliage and deliciously scented flowers; 20 feet; Madagascar. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.

Strelitzia regina (Bird of Paradise Flower).—A most striking and peculiar flower, having the form of the neck and wings of a bird, which are coloured orange and blue respectively; borne on long stalks, giving it a very graceful appearance. Each, 3/6 to 7/6.

Streptocarpus (in variety).—Handsome evergreen plants, bearing trumpet-shaped blooms, in every range of colour. Each, 2/6.

Tacsonia Van Volxemii.—The Scarlet Passion flower; a very handsome greenhouse climbing plant, bearing numerous scarlet flowers, which hang down in a graceful manner. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Vallota purpurea (Scarborough Lily).—beautiful red cup-shaped flowers. Each, 1/- to 2/-.

Hardy Herbaceous and Bulbous Plants.

Aconitum Napellus (Monk's Hood).—Tall spikes of dark blue flowers. Clumps, each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Agapanthus flore pleno.—Double blue; 3 feet. Each, 1/- to 2/6.

Agapanthus umbellatus.—Blue, 3 feet; Cape of Good Hope. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Agapanthus umbellatus albus.—White; 3 feet; Cape of Good Hope. Each, 1/- to 2/6.

A well-known class of plants, suitable for border or on the margins of ponds or running streams, where they are most effective.

Agathæa cœlestis. (Blue Marguerite). Very pretty plants for garden decoration; 1½ feet; Cape of Good Hope. Each, 1/6.

Amaryllis Belladonna. Each, 1/- to 2/6.

Amaryllis belladonna magnifica. Large bright rose. Each, 1/- to 2/6.

Amaryllis belladonna rosea perfecta. Lovely shade of rose pink. Each, 1/- to 2/6.

Amaryllis formosissima (Jacobean Lily). Bright scarlet. Each, 1/-.

Amaryllis robusta. Evergreen species; flowers dark wine crimson, with white band down each petal. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Anchusa Italica Dropmore. Vigorous plant, with numerous flowers of a fine dark blue. Each, 2/6.

Anemone japonica alba. White. Each, 1/6.

Aster (Michaelmas Daisy).

Aster Elsie Perry. The finest of pink-flowering Asters; large, bright shining pink. Each, 1/-.

Aster Ericoides. Small white flowers. Each, 1/-.

Aster Feltham Blue. Bright dark blue flowers about 2 inches in diameter, centre yellow. Each, 1/-.

Aster florabunda. Light blue, very free flowering. Each, 1/-.

Auricula (Seedlings), Mixed Alpine.—Well-known Spring flowering plants. Each, 1/-; dozen, 5/-.

Bellis perennis fl. pl.—The old-fashioned Garden Daisy, useful for edging; white and pink. Doz., 4/-.

Calla (the Arum Lily).

Calla Æthiopica (Lily of the Nile).—White. Each, 1/- to 2/-.

Calla alba maculata.—White flowers, with spotted leaves. Each, 1/- to 2/-.

Calla chromatella.—Spotted leaves, flowers clear canary yellow. Each, 1/- to 3/6.

Calla Elliottiana.—Rich golden yellow. Each, 2/6.

Calla Rhemania (Pink Calla).—Flowers beautiful pink colour; very desirable. Each 1/6.

Campanula pyramidalis (Chimney Bell Flower).—Blue. Each, 1/-.

Campanula pyramidalis alba.—White. Each, 1/-.

A very desirable class of plants, with bell-shaped flowers.

Cannas (Indian Shot), in leading varieties.—Each, 1/- to 2/-; dozen., 12/- to 30/-.

Carnations, choice varieties.—Good range of colours. Each, 1/6 to 2/6; doz., 15/- to 24/-.

Chrysanthemum, leucanthemum.—The Ox-eye Daisy, with large white flowers and yellow centre. Each, 1/6.

Chrysanthemum, leucanthemum hybridum (Shasta Daisy).—A very elegant form of *C. leucanthemum*, having large white flowers with narrower petals than the type. Each, 1/6 to 2/-.

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum Lady Hume Campbell. Another fine species of this useful plant; flowers white with yellow centre. Each, 1/- to 2/-.

Convallaria majalis (Lily of the Valley). Plant in a bed or border under shade of trees, high walls, or fences for general culture. Clumps, each, 1/-.

Convallaria vulgaris (Solomon's Seal). Each, 1/-.

Crinum Capense (Longiflorum). Large umbels of fleshy or rose-coloured flowers, fragrant and hardy. Each, 1/- to 2/6.

Delphinium (Hybrids). Large spikes of flowers, ranging in colour from pale blue to dark blue. We have these in separate colours. Each, 1/ to 2/6.

Dianthus plumarius. This is the well-known Garden Pink, very suitable for borders and edgings, bears in profusion white flowers in Spring. Each, 6d; dozen, 4/-.

Doronicum Harper Crewe. Bright yellow flowers after the shape of *Arctotis*, good for cutting. Each, 1/- to 1/6.

Echeveria secunda glauca. A fleshy, succulent plant from Mexico, with reddish-yellow flowers on long peduncles, useful for edging for borders and paths. Each, 1/-; dozen, 6/-.

Eryngium planum. A hardy herbaceous plant, with blue flowers in roundish heads. Thrives best in a light sandy soil. Each, 1/-.

Eulalia japonica zebrina (Striped Rush). Clumps, 1/- to 2/6.

Eulalia striata. Clumps, 1/- to 2/6. Handsome ornamental grasses.

Gazania splendens. A hardy, showy herbaceous plant from the Cape, produces large heads of bright orange flowers with black centre. Each, 6d to 1/-; dozen, 5/-.

Gerbera Jamesonii (the Scarlet Transvaal Daisy). Bears intense scarlet flowers on long stalks; does best in a warm situation. Each, 2/6 to 5/-.

Gypsophilla paniculata. A charming plant, which is covered with small white flowers in panicles; splendid for cutting. Each, 1/- to 2/6.

Helianthus. Perennial Sunflower; in several varieties, most useful for cutting. Each, 1/-.

Helleborus altifolius (Christmas Rose). White, with greenish tinge. Each, 1/- to 2/-.

Helleborus niger (Christmas Rose). White. Each, 1/- to 2/-.

Heuchera alba. White flowers, very suitable border plant. Each, 1/- to 1/6.

Heuchera sanguinea. Sprays of bright coral red flowers. Each, 1/- to 1/6.

Hyacinthus Candicans (Giant Cape Hyacinth). Each, 6d; per doz., 4/-.

Hymenocallis calathinum. Sea Lily. A bulbous plant with long green leaves, and large white flowers with a greenish tinge. Each, 1/- to 1/6.

Iris Foetidissima. Flowers bluish lilac, followed by seed pods with orange coloured seeds. Each, 1/- to 2/6.

Iris Kämpferi (Japanese Flag Iris—the Clematis-like Iris of Japan). Each, 1/6 to 2/6.

Iris, Mrs. Miller. Rosy purple, very distinct. Each, 1/- to 2/6.

Iris tectorum. A variety from Japan, with small bright purple flowers. Each, 1/- to 2/6.

Lithospermum prostratum. A very handsome dwarf trailing shrub, with deep blue flowers. 1/- to 2/6.

Lychnis viscaria. A pretty little plant, with sticky stems; flowers bright rose in close heads. Each, 1/-.

Mesembryanthemum (Ice Plant). Handsome trailing plants suitable for banks and other dry situations. We have the following fine range of colours—white, pink, yellow, orange, purple and crimson. Each, 1/-; doz., 9/-.

Nerine alba (Spider Lily). Pure white, good for cutting. Each, 1/- to 2/-.

Nerine filifolia (Spider Lily type). Fine clear rose colour, very floriferous; good for cutting. Each, 1/-.

Panicum virgatum. An ornamental grass with elegant panicles, very useful for decorative purposes. Clumps, each 1/-.

Pennisetum longistylum. An elegant species of ornamental grass. Clumps, each, 1/-.

- Pentstemon hybrida grandiflora** (Beard Tongue). Fine large-flowered varieties; very handsome. Each, 1/-; 9/- doz.
- Phlox Nelsoni**. Cushions of evergreen foliage, spangled with white flowers; Spring flowering, and very beautiful. Each, 1/-.
- Phlox perennial**, named varieties. Each, 1/- to 1/6; doz., 10/- to 15/-.
- Phlox subulata**. Similar in growth to *P. Nelsonii*, flowers bright rose, very striking. Each, 1/-.
- Platycodon Mariesii** (Chinese Balloon Flower). Similar in shape to a Canterbury Bell; colour bright blue. Each, 1/-.
- Platycodon Mariesii alba**. Similar to the above, with white flowers. Each, 1/-.
- Polianthes tuberosa** (Tuberose) "The Pearl". Pure white, double and deliciously scented. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Polyanthus**, in distinct varieties. Each, 6d; doz., 4/-.
- Poppy, perennial**. Flowers crimson, scarlet, salmon, and other shades of colour; will grow in almost any soil or situation. Strong seedlings, each, 1/- and 1/6; doz., 9/- to 12/-.
- Primroses**, Single and Double varieties. Each, 6d; doz., 5/-.
- Pyrethrum hybridum**. Hardy perennial, producing numerous single Aster-like flowers on long stems; excellent for cutting. Each, 1/-; doz., 9/-.
- Romneya Coulteri**, D. The Californian Tree Poppy; the flowers are pure white with a fine bunch of yellow stamens, and sweet scented; 6 feet. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Rudbeckia Golden Glow**. Produces showy yellow flowers, resembling miniature Cactus Dahlias. Each, 1/6.
- Salvia (Sage) azurea**. Blue. Each., 1/-.
- Salvia Bonfire**. Bright scarlet. Each, 6d; 2/- per doz.
- Salvia coccinea**. Bright red. Each, 1/-.
- Salvia patens**. Blue. Each, 6d to 1/-.
- Salvia rutilans**. Glowing red (Pineapple-scented sage). Each, 1/-.
- Salvia violacea**. Beautiful violet colour. Each, 1/-.
- Saxifraga latifolia**. An attractive plant, suited best for the front of borders, the stumps of trees, and for knolls and rockwork. Each, 1/- to 2/-.
- Saxifraga umbrosa** (London Pride). Suitable for rock work and dry situations. Each, 1/6.
- Shasta Daisy** (see *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum hybridum*). Each, 1/6.
- Solidago canadensis**. Large heads of golden-yellow flowers. Each, 1/-.
- Spiraea filipendula**. White, free-flowering, very graceful. Each, 1/-.
- Spiraea filipendula**. fl. pl. Double white. Each, 1/6.
- Spiraea japonica**. Pure white, graceful and feathery; flowers sweet-scented. Strong clumps, each, 1/- to 2/6.
- Spiraea palmata**. Lovely rosy crimson flowers. Strong clumps, each, 1/6.
- Spiraea Queen Alexandra**. Graceful and feathery, colour pink; very charming and desirable. Each, 1/6 to 2/6.
- Stachys lanata**. Perennial, with thick woolly leaves, flowers striped; very suitable for rockery. Each, 1/6.
- Statice Dicksonii**. Hardy plant out of doors in warm climates, flowers bright rosy pink. Each, 1/6.
- Stipa Tuckerii**. A hardy ornamental grass, with large purple-brown inflorescence. Clumps, each, 1/- to 2/6.
- Tritoma** (Torch Lily or Red-Hot Poker). The well-known border plant, with large heads of scarlet flowers. Each, 1/- to 2/6.
- Vallota purpurea**. (Scarborough Lily). Each, 1/6.
- Violets**, in all the best varieties. Dozen, 3/- to 5/-.



SPRING FLOWERING BULBS.

WE make up collections of Bulbs, containing choice kinds, to any value from 5/- upwards. We do not issue a Bulb Catalogue, but can supply any kinds that customers may require.



DON'T forget we are only "one stamp distant" from you. We shall be pleased to hear from you as to your garden requirements. Advice cheerfully given—even if not cheerfully taken.

We should be glad to know the result of every package we send out.

List of Plants Suitable for Rockery Work.

WE append a short list of varieties of plants which can be used with effect in Rockery work. Rockeries are now quite a feature in modern landscape gardening, and easily erected; a little natural taste for effect will provide a very pleasing adjunct to a flower garden.

For description of plants, see Herbaceous list.

Agathœa cœlestis.
Anchusa.
Auricula.
Bellis.
Calla.
Dianthus.
Doronicum.
Echeveria.
Gazania.
Helleborus.
Heuchera.
Iris.

Lithospermum.
Lychnis.
Mesembryanthemum.
Panicum.
Pennesetum.
Phlox.
Polyanthus.
Poppy, perennial
Saxifraga.
Spirœa.
Stachys.

JAPANESE MAPLES.

THESE are of dwarf habit,, rarely growing over 5 feet to 10 feet high, and are perfectly hardy, but it is best to plant them in such a position where they may have shelter from the worst prevailing winds. There are many varieties; some with highly-coloured leaves, from a pure white variegation to pink and dark purple, and others with leaves as deeply cut as lace. They should occupy a foremost place among trees planted for ornament, and are especially suited for beds on lawns. Our stock this year is limited.

Price, each, 3/6 to 21/-.

Atro-Dissectum variegatum. Dark maroon deeply serrated thread-like leaflets, with white variegation.

Atropurpureum. Foliage dark purple or claret tint, very deeply cut.

Atropurpureum dissectum. Deep maroon richly fringed thread-like leaflets; branches of a pendulous habit.

Oshiubeni. A very fine variety, with dark-red leaves, which are deeply lacinated.

Polymorphum Seedlings. The handsome coloured foliage of these Acers in the Autumn produces a charming effect, when they are grown together in masses or as single specimens.

Polymorphum Varieties (mixed). We have a fine lot of these unnamed, including some of the best sorts, and as their foliage is so bright and handsome they should become very popular.

Sanguineum Seigen. A handsome dark-red variety, with pale yellow markings in the centre of the leaves when they become fully developed.

Scolopendrifolium rubrum (red scalloped-leaved). Dark red, narrow, ribbon-like leaflets; very choice and beautiful.

Tanabata. Leaves a beautiful dark green, cut into five segments, which turn into various colours in the Autumn.

LILIUMS (Lily).

LILIUMS in several varieties. Kinds and prices on application.

Water Lilies in pure white, red, blue, and yellow. Price 2/6 to 7/6.

PAEONIA SINENSIS (Herbaceous Paeonies).

OF the Chinese Pæonies too much cannot be said. They are gorgeous in colour and yet exquisitely delicate. A rich loamy soil or clay suits them best. They can be left undisturbed for years, but produce the largest flowers the second or third year after removal.

In Best Named Varieties. Price: 1/6 to 2/- each; 18/- to 24/- per dozen.

RHODODENDRONS.



THE best soil for Rhododendrons is a mixture of peat and turfy soil, but they will thrive in almost any good garden soil. In preparing the ground it should be thoroughly trenched and well drained, and, if heavy, a mixture of sand will be useful. They should be planted by themselves, or mixed with *Ericas* or *Azaleas*, in a sheltered part of the garden. They require constant attention as to watering during the Summer months—a thorough soaking is better than a little now and then, and a good mulching of very old manure keeps their roots moist and cool. Should the foliage become yellowish, top-dress with rather fresh cow dung—or the use of weak liquid manure a few times during the summer will soon change them to a dark green. There are few plants that are so beautiful, having good foliage all the year round, while the large trusses of bloom, combined with the gorgeous colours, make them peculiarly effective.

Choice Himalayan Rhododendrons.

THESE are mostly from the Himalayas, and are noted for their very great beauty, and in some varieties for their delightful perfume.

Calophyllum. Pure white flowers of great beauty, funnel-shaped; very handsome. Each, 5/- to 21/-.

Countess of Haddington. Very large, bluish white flower of a tubular shape; very striking in character; good grower, free bloomer; sweet-scented; highly recommended. Each, 5/- to 12/6.

Daviesii. Highly perfumed variety; flower white, large and handsome. Each, 5/- to 10/6.

Fragrantissima. Large white flowers, slightly spotted with ochre; very highly perfumed; strikingly beautiful; requires a slight protection from frost. Each, 5/- to 10/-.

Jenkinsii. Flowers exceedingly large, funnel-shaped, and of snowy whiteness; very handsome foliage; a splendid variety. Each, 7/6 to 42/-.

Princess Alice. One of the loveliest varieties; colour pure white, slightly tinted pink on back of petals; free flowering, bushy habit. Each, 5/- to 21/-.

Virginalis. Large trumpet flowers of a beautiful white; very sweet-scented; almost hardy. Each, 5/- to 42/-.

If your order is small an accompanying remittance will save a good deal of booking.

Hybrid Varieties.

Price—Each, 3/6 to 7/6, according to size of plant.. Extra large specimen plants, 10/6 to 40/- each.

OWING to after-war conditions and other circumstances, our stock of Rhododendrons has become somewhat depleted in the quantity of varieties, and we are therefore not printing a list of names this year, but we can do many good sorts, including Pink Pearl, etc., and shall be glad to furnish a list on application. Where the selection is left to us, only good sorts will be sent.

Nex year, we hope to have plenty of healthy, young stuff, and to publish a list of same.

Ponticum Varieties.

Price, 2/6 to 5/- each.

MAGNIFICENT flowering plants. They do best in a mixture of peat and loam, and will do in light clay soils. Moisture in summer and protection from hot winds are necessary to grow them to perfection. We have these in various shades of mauve, white, and rose.

ROSES.

IT is now our custom to issue a Special Rose List, separate from the general catalogue. We have found this innovation to be a decided advantage over the old system of having the list incorporated in the general catalogue, and we have decided to continue publishing a separate list. This list will contain the latest novelties each year, and will be thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. This publication is issued early in the year, and a copy will be gladly mailed, free, to any address on application.

BEDDING PLANTS.

SEEDLINGS.

WE can supply in season all the best-known and most popular of Summer flowering annuals, biennials, and perennials, and these are ready for sending out in September, October, and November. We issue a list, with short descriptive matter and prices, in August, and a copy will be mailed to any address on application. Most of the plants are of a tender nature, and should be planted immediately upon receipt of the parcel. They are well hardened off before being sent out, and must not be confounded with cheap lines sold from seed boxes. All our plants are transplanted into boxes to ensure good root growth, and with ordinary care in transplanting into their permanent quarters, should give the purchaser every satisfaction.

HORTON'S SUPERFINE LAWN GRASS SEED.

FOR GARDEN LAWNS, CRICKET GROUNDS, TENNIS LAWNS, BOWLING GREENS, ETC., SPECIALLY CLEANED and PREPARED.

FIRST quality, 2/6 per lb., 40/- per bushel (20lb.); second quality, 1/6 per lb., 25/- per bushel (20lb.); extra quality, 50/- per bushel. These mixtures have been sent out by us for many years with general satisfaction.

CAUTION.—We advise buyers of Lawn Seed to avoid the cheap Mixtures offered, as they generally comprise the commonest Field Grasses, with plenty of Weeds, and will utterly ruin a good Lawn.

Our Celebrated Lawn Grass is composed of a thoroughly balanced combination of various native and foreign fine-leaved, deep-rooting grasses of interweaving habit, that flourish under our varied conditions, soils, and climates, growing during different seasons of the year, so that a deep green, smooth, and velvety sward, free

from clumps, is maintained from year to year, without burning brown in Summer.

The following table gives the approximate quantity required for various areas:—

2 lbs.	will sow	50 square yards
4 lbs.	"	100 "
8 lbs.	"	200 "
12 lbs.	"	450 "
24 lbs.	"	900 "
30 lbs.	"	1200 "
60 lbs.	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ statute acre
120 lbs.	"	1 "

NOTE.—Above quantities given to the square yard are for ordinary Lawn purposes. For Tennis Lawns, Croquet Grounds, Bowling Greens, and other special requirements, quantities may be doubled to advantage.

We undertake pruning and spraying of Fruit Trees, Roses, etc. Only competent men employed and best materials used.

Should this list be of no service to you personally, perhaps some friend of yours may be glad to receive it from you.

We undertake Floral Work in all its branches.

If your idea of values is not quite the same as ours when you receive your trees, consult us. A little explanation may clear doubts away.

INDEX

	Page.		Page.
Almonds	9	Logan Berry	18
Apples	7	Mandarines	11
Apricots	10	Medlars	12
Asparagus	18	Miscellaneous Fruits, Roots, and	
Autumn Foliage Plants	33	Plants	18
Azaleas	43	Mulberries	12
Bedding Plants	52	Nectarines	12
Bouvardias	44	N.Z. Trees, Shrubs, and Plants ..	33
Camellias	44	Oranges	11
Cherries	10	Ornamental Trees and Shrubs ..	22
Chestnuts	12	Peaches	13
Chrysanthemums	45	Pears	14
Citrons, etc.	11	Pecan Nuts	13
Climbing Plants	40	Persimmons	15
Coniferous Trees and Shrubs ..	19	Plants Suitable for Rockery Work	50
Currants	16	Plantation, Forest, and Avenue	
Dahlias	45	Trees	37
Ericas	45	Plums, European	15
Eucalyptus	39	Plums, Japanese	16
Figs	11	Pæonias	50
Filberts, etc.	13	Pruning Hints	6
Gooseberries	17	Quinces	16
Grape Vines	12	Raspberries	17
Greenhouse and Indoor Plants ..	45	Rhododendrons	51
Hedge Plants	36	Rhubarb	18
Herbaceous and Bulbous Plants ..	47	Roses	52
Hints to Intending Planters ..	5	Seaside Plants	33
Insect Pests and Their Remedies ..	4	Strawberries	18
Introductory	1	Terms and Conditions	2
Japanese Maples	50	Tables of Distances and Quantities	
Lawn Grass Seed	52	for Planting	3 and 4
Lemons	11	Walnuts	13
Limes, etc.	11	Wineberry	17
Liliums	50		

